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THE

CONFESSIONS OF AN APOSTATE;

OR,

LEAVES FROM A TROUBLED LIFE.

BY MRS. J. SADLIER.

CHAPTER XI.

It were long to tell how I summoned courage to ask the Deacon's consent to my marrying his daughter; how he gave it, after some hesitation, partly, he said, in order to put Eve out of the way of his godly young friend, Parson Greerson, whose prospects in the Church would indubitably be injured, were he to form an alliance with an unregenerate maiden such as Eve Samuels; how Miss Olive was equally relieved by the unhoped-for appearance of the "Christian man" whose good offices she had so fervently evoked with regard to her wayward niece; how, in short, Eve and I resumed, and kept up to the last day of our single state, a constant Guerilla warfare of sharp and pungent words, lying in wait for each other with exemplary patience, and darting out when least expected, with a charge of keen and caustic humor. Never was courtship like unto ours—at least I think so—since the days of Benedick and Beatrice, but, unlike that ever-memorable pair, when we quarrelled most in words, our hearts were the most attracted to each other, and our eyes contradicted what our tongues uttered. In fact, this continual whetting of our wits, gave a keener interest to what intercourse we had, and, I think, cemented our mutual affection. For my own part, I was so intoxicated with happiness, that I could not think, even if I would. But neither did I *wish* to reflect on the fearful sacrifice I was making—reflection, I thought, would drive me mad, or, at least, could only embitter my cup of bliss, the sweetness of which was now so delicious. What was religion with its unseen goods, and remote promises, compared with the consciousness of being loved by Eve Samuels, and the immediate prospect of having her all my own. Bah! who cares for polemics, or theology, or any such stuff? To be the husband of Eve Samuels was the height of human blessedness, and for the superhuman enjoyments dimly held out by religion in an after life, I *must* only take chance. These were the random thoughts wherewith I met and put to flight the promptings of my good angel, and before the wedding-day came round I had silenced them altogether. I exulted, of course, in my supposed victory, and gave full vent to the gushing flow of animal spirit which speedily bore me out of the reach of self-reproach, and all other troublesome feelings of that kind.

At length the happy day arrived, and I received Eve Samuels from her father's hand. It was Parson Greerson who should have made us one, but it so happened that he was obliged to be in Hartford that day on very important business. Whether the business grew out of the occasion I cannot pretend to say, but I knew Eve and myself exchanged significant glances when the Parson's ceremonious "regrets" were conveyed to the Deacon in our presence on the previous evening. For my own part, (and I think Eve's, too,) I was not sorry that the young minister had contrived to hand over to a delegate what I felt would have been a painful duty for him. The Deacon, Josiah, and Miss Olive were all grievously disappointed, especially the latter, whose new fawn-colored silk dress and beautiful chip hat, *a la* gipsy, went for nothing in his absence.

The marriage ceremony was hardly over when conscience took up the lash and commenced the work of castigation which has hardly yet ceased, after years of remorse and sincere repentance. The friends and relations of my beautiful bride crowded around with their congratulations and good wishes, and my bosom swelled with rapture when I heard them salute Eve by my name, but alas! conscience whispered that the ceremony which made her mine in the eyes of the law was for me nothing *more* than a ceremony, and I shrank, as with a consciousness of guilt, from taking her to my bosom. "The law and her father have given her to me," said I within myself, as I looked at her with swimming eyes, "but no priest has blessed our union—marriage is a sacrament divinely instituted, am I receiving it as such?—ah no! no!—our union *cannot* be blessed, for how even could I ask a blessing on it?"

Notwithstanding all my efforts, these intrusive thoughts threw a fearful gloom over "the joys of wedlock." Eve herself did not fail to notice it, and she called me to account in her sportive way for what she called my very unreasonable gravity. It was not hard to persuade her, however, that the cloud which rested on my brow was the natural regret of a son that the mother who fostered his infant years and the companions of his youthful sports should be so far, far away on his wedding-day. But the great day passed away with its tumultuous joys, its manifold recollections. Even its dark forebodings and sad misgivings came at last to an end, would that I might say, forever. But it was not so, such as that day was, were years of my after life. The golden vista of joy to which it seemed the portal was, indeed, mine during many a year of chequered life, but the remorse, the scruples, the fears and doubts which cast their gloom athwart the brightness of that day were only the foreshadows of things to come.

I found Eve all, and more than all, I had fondly believed her to be, and I never had reason to doubt that she loved me truly and lastingly. But unfortunately for my peace of mind, her sportive vivacity was in no way diminished by her assumption of the matronly character, and, as she had no great respect for religion herself in any form, my change of religion was one of her favorite subjects of ridicule. It is true she had the good sense never to allude to it before strangers—even her aunt or Josiah never got a hint from her of my having once been a Catholic, but when we were alone together, or with only her father present, she indulged in all sorts of fun and mockery with regard to what she called my "cast-off religion." For a long time after our marriage, she never gave her father even a hint of her having been at Mass one morning, but once, in his hearing, she forgot herself so far as to repeat in a mimicking way one of the Latin phrases she had heard on that occasion; her father instantly took her to task as to how or where she had heard such heathenish lingo. Poor Eve, taken by surprise, yet unwilling to prevaricate, told the whole truth, and was severely chidden for her pains.

"I am thankful," said the Deacon with unmistakable sincerity, "that it is Simon's wife you are, rather than Parson Greerson's—a woman trained as you have been, in the religion of the Gospel, to enter a Popish Mass-house.——"

It wan't a Mass-house, father—there you're wrong!" interrupted the incorrigible Eve.

"No matter, child! when the godless rites of Romanism were celebrated there, the house was accursed, together with all who assisted thereat."

This was too much even for me, and I asked the Deacon did he not believe that the Romanists worshipped the same God as he did.

"They pretend to, Simon!—of course they do—but you know yourself they give far more honor to the Virgin Mary and their trumpery old Saints than they do to their Maker."

"I don't know any such thing, sir," I replied warmly; "Catholics, even the most simple, know well enough the difference between God and his creatures, no matter how favored or how privileged they may be. They adore but one God in three divine persons."

"Nonsense, Simon, don't we know they have as many gods and goddesses as they have saints and saintesses—han't they altars erected to them, and churches, and don't they offer sacrifice to them the same as they do to God?"

"I tell you, sir, you know *nothing* at all about it—you just seem to know as much about Catholicity as you do about Buddhism—a great deal less, for all I know—and I suppose there an't any sort of use in trying to set you right on the subject, or rather to open your eyes to the truth."

"No use whatever, Simon! I know more about Papist doings than I want to know—it surprises me to hear you talk of them as you do—before you married Eve you didn't dare begin to talk so, and now when I thought you had turned away heart and soul from the unclean thing, I find you undertaking to prove it fair and spotless."

"But, father," said Eve, anticipating me, "it was you that began the subject, not Simon—you forget that."

"It don't matter which, Eve!—if Kerr had really got religion, his sense of right—his conscience, in fact, wouldn't permit him to speak in favor of an institution which had its origin in the dark ages, and outlived them only by a diabolical miracle. Popery is a monstrous thing, an unnatural thing existing in this advanced age of the world. Faugh! don't talk to me about it—I an't a-going to tolerate any man or woman in my house who has a leaning towards it."

"Why, Mr. Samuels," said I, more and more nettled as the old man waxed more angry, "why, Mr. Samuels, it's a pity you didn't tell *me* so when I came here first. You musn't have been so bitter against Papists then, sir, for I told you *I* was one."

"Yes, and you're one at heart still," said the Deacon with forced calmness, as he took up his hat and stick.

"Why, to be sure he is, father," said my riddle of a little wife, with one of her sly looks at me; "you might as well try your hand at that proverbially useless task of washing the blackamoor white, as to scrub away the rust of Popery. The *Dominus Vobiscum* is in them to the back bone—eh, Simon?"

The strange quotation and its ludicrously wrong application tickled me so that I was forced to laugh.

"There now, father, said Eve exultingly as the old man turned in surprise, "you see he's all right—you don't know how to manage him, that's all. Take my advice, and just say nothing to him about religion—leave that between him and me."

"Well! I guess you're about right, child!"

"Of course I am, father!—an't I, Simon?"

To be sure I answered in the affirmative, whereupon the Deacon nodded very graciously, and stumped away in tolerably good humor.

"Eve," said I, when we had the room to ourselves, "Protestants are much given to talking of Popish intolerance—an't they?"

"Not more so than it deserves, I think," she replied gravely.

"What a pity they don't see their *own* faults as they see those of others—now there's your father, and if *he* an't about as intolerant a man as——"

"As any Jesuit or inquisitor," laughed Eve.

"Or as any of your old New England Puritans," I retorted, "and they, I take it, were the most intolerant set of men that ever cursed the earth since the days of Nero and Diocesian."

"Since the days of who?"

Instead of applying myself to give Eve a

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lesson in history I set about soothing away the frown that was gradually contracting her finely-arched brows, and in order to do this I had to give the whole discussion the air of a jest, and assure her that I didn't care one straw about religion. It was only her father's tartness that provoked me to talk as I had done.

"He ought to be satisfied now," said I, "when I have abjured Popery to please—" I paused——

"Not him—but me—an't it so?" said Eve with her arch smile.

"Exactly so—I made the sacrifice for your sake—and I would make it again to-morrow—but neither you nor any one else must expect me to do more than I can do. I have cast off Popery, as you call it, but no other religion will ever fit me so well—I can never get *into* Protestantism, whether Calvinism, Methodism, Baptistism—or any other *ism*. So just let me go on my own way, and I will give you no cause of complaint outwardly. I'll put on whatever religious garb you please, as far as going to church goes, but, for heaven's sake, let me alone about Popery—all of you. I'll be all the better Protestant for it, I assure you!"

The earnestness with which I spoke appeared to have its effect on Eve. Her love gave her the key to my feelings. Her lip trembled, and the color came and went on her peachy cheek, and her eyes were full of tears. It is needless to say that nothing more was said about religion then or for many a long day after.

The bitterness displayed by the Deacon on that occasion, however, made such an impression on my mind that I could not help thinking of it long and often. It was something so foreign to his real nature, as I supposed, and so unlike anything I had hitherto seen of him, that it puzzled me more than a little. I ventured once or twice to speak to Eve on the subject, but she only laughed it off, and said that it appeared I did not know before what a righteous man her father was.

"If there is any one thing on which he is more touchy than another," said she, "it is just as regards Popery. He hears and reads so much of its encroaching nature and its baneful effects on society that he both hates and fears it—that's the truth—it an't palatable, an't it?"

And again she laughed and put forth all her witchery to banish the unplesant subject from my mind. My own observations, together with what fell occasionally from the Deacon himself, speedily convinced me that the good man really *did* hate nothing except Popery. It was his weakness, Eve said, and she supposed he couldn't help it. It was a harmless prejudice, she thought, and even a safe one. For her own part, although she was a little lax or so, (that was *her* weakness, she archly said,) she knew how to respect those who were always on the straight line of Scriptural truth, and never gave way either to one side or the other as much as a hair's-breadth. Whether Eve spoke in jest or earnest, I never could make out—I rather think she was half serious, for I found her out as time wore on to be much more in earnest about religion than I had, at first, supposed.

In a continual tumult of this kind the first six months of my married life passed away. I fancied myself, notwithstanding, the happiest of men. I was again in possession of the best chamber, with its pleasant lattice opening on the garden, and I had regained it under circumstances which, at the time I lost it, I would have deemed beyond the range of probability. The Deacon, at my marriage, had given me a third of his business, so that I was already in a fair way of making an independence. But above all, and beyond all, I prized my wife, the brightest, dearest, liveliest little helpmate that ever was given to mortal man, since Adam received his metamorphised rib. Then there was the triumph over my formidable clerical rival, not to speak of some half dozen long-faced young prigs, who, with all their pretensions to extreme righteousness, admired Eve on the sly, and would have bid for her hand (and fortune) had there even been the shadow of a prospect of success. I was acquainted with some of these myself and saw, with unbounded satisfaction, what they would fain have concealed, viz., their spiteful chagrin at seeing the richest prize in New Haven carried off before their eyes by a comparative stranger. Their awkward efforts to disguise their feelings were not a little amusing, and this was especially the case with Greerson who generally contrived to keep out of Eve's way for some months after her marriage. This conduct was wholly inexplicable to Miss Olive who was, or appeared to be, wholly unsuspicious of the minister's real "proclivities." It was a matter of astonishment to her how he *could* keep away so long, and I believe she never recovered from her amazement till the enigma was solved by the handsome parson's entering into a matrimonial partnership with the young and wealthy daughter of another elder who lived some miles from town on the Hartford road. Who can tell the desolation, the despair which for many days made the sere and yellow countenance of my aunt-in-law a dreary blank to look upon, and oh! the coquettish air of indifference which, by the end of the first week, she succeeded in getting up. Poor Miss Olive! no wonder she felt this "the unkindest cut of all," for at forty-four a lover—even an imaginary one—is something both rare and valuable—something whose like may ne'er be seen again.

They were bright days those for me, and brighter still for Eve. The canker that has gnawed away the strength and vigor of my mind, and destroyed the best affections of my heart, had not yet assumed its most virulent form. I was happy to all appearance, and, in part, my happiness was real.

(To be continued.)

THE IRISH COLLEGE IN PARIS.

The following which we find in the Dublin *Tablet*, relative to the affairs of the Irish College in Paris, is taken from the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*. Catholics will bear in mind that the *Times* is the inveterate enemy of their religion, and would consequently strain every effort to falsify and put in circulation reports detrimental to it and them. They will, therefore, abstain from attaching any great amount of importance to anything emanating from its columns on the above score:

It was a mistake that the matters in dispute between the professors and the students on one hand, and the Superior of the College on the other, were to be settled so soon. No assembly of Irish Prelates was to have taken place at the end of June, nor is any assembly of them yet convoked for any day before the 19th of October. Dr. Dixon has been in Paris as the representative of the Propaganda. It is more than probable that the affair will be taken out of the hands of the Irish Bishops of the Propaganda, which will communicate its decision and commands through Dr. Cullen to the four Archbishops, whose only action in the matter will be to render obedience.

I am assured that the Archbishops received each a letter from the Propaganda on or about the 12th of June, stating that the Sacred Congregation had taken upon itself to inquire into the Irish College; and that a day or two afterwards Dr. Cullen, as Apostolic Delegate, wrote to all the Bishops in Ireland to forbid the meeting of the 23rd of June at Maynooth, "*nec possunt nec debent;*" they cannot and must not meet as agreed to examine into and discuss the state of the college. This extraordinary interference on the part of the Propaganda, and the suspension of the authority of the Bishops, took place on petition, it is believed at the instance of Dr. Cullen, who is ever seeking to substitute the Roman authority for that of the Prelates in all these matters.

Some of the Irish Bishops question the Apostolic delegation of Dr. Cullen; and most of them, if not all, are much hurt at the slight they received, they imagined, through him. Several did not attend Maynooth; neither did Dr. Cullen nor the Superior of the Paris College.

The long standing cause of dissension between that Superior on the one hand, and the professors and students on the other, has been the statutes of the college and the authority of the Irish Bishops and the Archbishop of Paris. The Superior imagined that the statutes placed certain restraints on his authority, and that the Irish Bishops were too exacting; he, therefore, wished to set the former aside, and substitute for them the authority of the Propaganda. Dr. Cullen, the Nuncio in Paris, and the French authorities favored these views. It appears also that the Commission of the Minister of Public Instruction approves them on the first head, inasmuch as it lays down as a principle that the Superior of the College should have the power of nomination and dismissal over all the other Priests, leaving to these only the privilege of appeal to the French minister, as the only authority that decides, whatever the opinion of the Irish Bishops may be.

The statutes of the college, to which the students and professors look for protection against arbitrary rule, but which Monsignors Barnabo, Cullen, Franconi, the Superior of the College, and the French Council of State, and civil authorities do not approve, and which have been denounced as savoring of constitutionalism, democracy, &c., are the following:

ART. 16. Seminarii Hibernorum Parisiensis Concilium Superius constabit quatuor Hiberniæ Metropolitanis; deinde duobus cujuscumque provinciæ Ecclesiasticæ Episcopis, quos delegerint co-provinciales Episcopi.

ART. 18. Hujus Concilii est—1. Præaudati Seminarii Hibernorum Præsidem eligere, Præfectum, Œconomum et Professores nominare, ac eosdem, causa cognita ac diligenter perpensa, ad tempus, vel in perpetuum, removere. 5. Seminarii gestæ administrationis rationem a Præside quotannis recipere.

ART. 19. Seminarii Hibernorum Parisiensis Ordinarii Concilii membris quinque constabit, silicet—Præside, Præfecto, Professoribus Theologiæ Dogmaticæ et Theologiæ Moralis, ac tandem Professore Scripturæ Sacræ.

ART. 22. Hujus Concilii est Alumnos, si quidam delinquirent, congruis pœnis afficere ac etiam a Seminario vel ad tempus, vel in perpetuum, justa de causa diligenter expensa, amovere. Quos mercedibus ac præmiis digniores judicaverit, explanare.

ART. 25. Nullus Professor a munere rite suscepto dimoveri queat, nisi ex causis quas Superius Concilium cognoverit, discusserit, ac adprobarit.

It was previously said that the letter of the Propaganda to the four Archbishops stated that that body had undertaken to inquire into the affair, and that it was the Delegates' interpretation that forbade the Irish Bishops to entertain it on the 23d. It now appears that the letter also expressed displeasure with the four Archbishops for having allowed the dissension in the college to go on so long, and for not having legislated for it as they were bound and instructed to do by the Propaganda. Cardinal Barnabo and Dr. Cullen imagined that the statutes of the college were far too liberal, and that the authority of the Superior was restricted. The Bishops in Ireland thought otherwise, and Archbishop M'Hale is reported to have refused taking any part in altering laws which had been repeatedly sanctioned by him and his fellow Prelates.

LETTER FROM A BRITISH OFFICIAL IN INDIA.

The following letter from the pen of a British official, resident in India since the year 1824, gives the clearest and most concise statements relative to the causes which engendered the Indian revolution, and the slender chances that exist of its being ever suppressed. The letter is dated Musworie, May 20th, 1858, and from the fact that its author stands high in the East India service, must be regarded as a most valuable and important document. Here it is:

"It is most astonishing how very little you good people of England seem to know of India, even in such times as these. As for the insurrection being at an end, it is no more so at this moment than it was twelve months ago. If anything, further from it. Government might then have brought it to an end, but they would shut their eyes to its extent and cause. They would not allow that it was anything else than a mere military mutiny, caused by some greased cartridges, whereas the ill feeling and disposition to rebel was every whit as general and intense among all classes of natives as among the Sepoys. This to many was apparent not for days, and months, but for many years before it broke out, and it is not true when the government say 'they were quite taken by surprise.' The government had been warned over and over again, by many good and true men, but the old saying, 'Oh, never mind, it will last my day,' quieted and lulled all their fears to sleep. Why, I myself wrote over and over again, warning people who should have had their eyes open of what was coming. Even as far back as 1846 I wrote to the then Governor General, telling him of the change then coming over the natives, and respectfully pointed out the necessity of being in some way prepared for it. But my letter was treated with a polite acknowledgment, and then perhaps put behind the fire. For years and years, ever since that abominable Affghanistan campaign, our course has been all downhill—and we have been acting, as if we were under no moral responsibility whatever—as if India were a thing made expressly for our more worldly advantage, and for nothing else—the natives of the soil no better than the wild beasts of the jungles, or being more helpless, only fit to be made hewers of wood and drawers of water—the slave of the white man—that any pretence on their part to a share of the inheritance God had assigned them, was rank treason—that opinions, customs, and usages as old as these hills, and as fondly cherished as an Englishman's liberty, were to be given up and cast aside, with as much ease as you would throw aside an old bonnet, if they did not square with John Bull's notions, or stood in the way of his selfishness and cupidity. This is exactly what we have been doing for the last twenty years—we have attempted many things, which even the boldest and most daring of their own native princes would never have had the madness to venture on—that cursed itch to annex; the vile and abominable corruption, bribery, and extortion, practised in our civil courts and by the police. The dislike of the natives to our system of land tenure, which however fine and specious in theory, and to write on, or to make a speech on in parliament, was most distasteful to the native cultivators, and left them entirely at the mercy of merchants, and money lenders, and was simply ruin to the poor ryot. The haughty, overbearing, supercilious manner of the civilians, to all classes but their own—seven out of ten living indolent, luxurious lives, careless of everything but their own ease and comfort—the gross and shameful mismanagement of as fine and loyal an army as ever stood under arms—disgusting the European officer; lowering him every possible way in the estimation of the Sepoys, and then depriving him of all influence over them—doing away with one old privilege after another, till no war officer or Sepoy knew what to trust to—all confidence in the government was lost—these are the real causes of the mutiny and insurrection, and no mere inherent dislike and antipathy on the part of the native to the European, such as a parcel of ignorant people in England now prate about. The native has no such feeling inherent in him, everything of this kind that now burns within him we have planted there ourselves, by our own unprincipled conduct; and I positively declare, it was utterly impossible for a mutiny of this kind and extent to have existed in the Bengal army when first I came to India in 1824—when the officers and men had some feelings and ideas in common—when the officer lived among, and was allowed to hold control over his men, such a mutiny was then simply impossible. The government have only to thank themselves for bringing it about. These are some of the many causes of the insurrection, and against such evils what redress had the natives. They remonstrated and appealed to the Government of India, the Court of Directors, the Board of Control, the Parliament of England, and with what success? All alike ignored their cries, and treated them with contempt, till at last they had recourse to the only mode of redress left to them—mutiny, insurrection, and rebellion! And I do say, for all the horrors and sad calamities which followed, England is responsible."

IRISH CATTLE.

[*Extract from a Paper read before the Royal Irish Academy, by Dr. Wilde.*]

According to my own observations, we possessed four native-breeds about twenty-five years ago. First, the old Irish cow, of small stature, long in the back, and with moderate sized, wide spreading, slightly elevated and projecting horns. They were of all colors, but principally black and red. They were famous milkers, easily fed, extraordinarily gentle, required little care, and were, in truth, the poor man's cow, "the ould Irish stock," the Dumin dhu Dheelish; but they did not easily fatten, and when beyond a certain age, seldom put up flesh. They abounded in all parts of the plain country. They could scarcely be called a long horn, and they certainly were not short horned. Second, the Kerry which is somewhat more of a middle horn. It is much smaller than the former; in color it is either red, brindled or black; it is exceedingly hardy; its milk is abundant and rich; and it possesses the additional advantage of rapidly fattening upon very moderate fare when brought from its native mountains into the plains and fertile country. This race have small heads and rather short horns, turning upwards. They are very docile, and possess many of the finest points belonging to the modern short horns, and are in some respects superior as a stock, owing to their fattening as well as their milking qualities. Their beef is also most excellent. As was recently stated by Lord Eglinton, "they are the thoroughbreds of cattle." Their chief localities at present are the mountains of the counties of Kerry and Cork, but it is more than probable that in former times the breed existed in all the regions of Ireland. It was said that during hard winters the people of Kerry thatched their cattle by means of mats tied on their backs. Droves of Kerries are driven by jobbers over the whole country every year, and may sometimes be seen perambulating the streets of Dublin. Third, the Irish long horns, similar to, but not identical with, the Lancashire and Craven, for, while many of the race had widespreading horns, only slightly curved, the great majority of the Irish turned so completely inwards that they either crossed in front or behind the mouth, or turning so much inwards towards the cheek, became the source of great irritation to the animal, and required amputation. They were generally a red or brindled color; had large bones, grew to a great size, particularly as bullocks, and their drooping horns, sloping gracefully under the chin, gave them a particularly calm expression of face. They were covered with a plentiful supply of hair, which protected them from the inclemency of the weather. This, altogether with the peculiarity of their constitutions, rendered them an exceedingly hardy race of cattle, never requiring winter fodder, except when the ground was covered with snow. They were not much used as milkers, but were the principal cattle sent to Dublin market or exported to England thirty years ago. Their hides were of great value, being, when tanned, at least half an inch thick, and I have reason to believe that it was these hides which gained for the Irish leather so much celebrity both at home and abroad in former times. This breed principally abounded on the plains of Roscommon, and might justly be termed the Connaught ox. Fortunes were made in former times, chiefly out of these cattle, which would scarcely be credited at the present day. They grew, as I already stated, to a great size, but they took four or five years to come to perfection. Compared with some of the short horned races, they possessed, I might almost say, an immunity from disease—they were very docile, and made good ploughers and cart oxen. I have heard it stated that this breed was imported from England about seventy years ago, but among the great bones found at Dunshaughlin I discovered specimens of this race, although smaller than my old companions in the west, thus proving that they existed here in what may be termed our middle ages. The skull and horn core of one of those which figured in Hall's "Ireland" many years ago is now before you. I regret to say that the breed is nearly extinct; the only possessor of any that I now know is Lord De Freyne, who has still a stock at French Park, and lately exhibited a pair at the Royal Dublin Society's Cattle Show. They have been replaced on the plains of Rathcrogan and Moylburg by the modern imported and much prized short horn—a beast with thin, silky skin, short, fine hair, and which comes to perfection and consequently gives a return to the breeder or feeder in one half the time which the old

long horns did. But it cannot be denied that it is of a comparatively delicate constitution, and must, from the physical circumstances which I have mentioned, be more liable to disease than its hardy, slow growing, thick skinned, easily fed predecessor. The fourth, Maohl polled, or horned breed, similar to the Angus of the neighboring kingdom. In size they were inferior to the foregoing, although larger than the Kerry, or even the old crooked horned Irish, but were comparatively few in number. In color they were either dun, black or white, and rarely mottled. They were not bad milkers, were remarkably docile, and were consequently much used for draught and ploughing.

COUNTRY LIFE vs. TOWN LIFE.

[From the American Agriculturist for August.]

Country life is a favorite theme with the poets. Poetry is full of its praises. Its every aspect is invested with rose color, from the soaring of the lark heavenward at early dawn, till twilight has faded, and the stars are shining. It is eulogized as the most useful, the most beautiful, and the most favorable to virtue, of all the conditions in life in which men can be placed. These positions are probably true. The only wonder is, that those who enjoy the blessings of country life furnish almost exclusively the skeptics in regard to the lessons the poets teach. Multitudes grow discontented every year, sell out their farms, and rush to the city as if it were a paradise. If they should chance to take this month for their entrance upon city life, we think their dreams of happiness here would be very suddenly dissipated. With the thermometer at ninety and upwards by day, in the shade, and only a little less hot by night, with the sweat pouring off from every part of the body in streams, with the streets at noon-day like the breath of a furnace, with the gutters sending up all unsavory smells, we should like to see a man fall in love with city life. He must be, at least, half Salamander to do it.

Why is it that country people are so often discontented with their lot, and that the young in such numbers seek the artificial excitements of the city? With many it is purely a love of adventure. To them the city is an unknown land, that they have only read of in books, or heard of from some chance fortunate individuals who have visited it. They hear of its wealth and splendor, its fete days, and gorgeous displays, its places of amusement, its parks and fountains, its ships and steamers, its streets thronged with people in splendid dress. It seems to them that the people have nothing to do but to dress well, live fast, and enjoy themselves.

They hear nothing of the gaunt poverty of the city, nothing of the narrow filthy abodes where the poor congregate, nothing of the want of work and want of bread, which press so heavily upon multitudes. They want to see the gay city, of which they have heard so much, and dreamed so often. It is that spirit of adventure which leads many to choose a seafaring life, to hunt the whale in the Arctic seas, or the seal and the walrus on their barren rocks. They come hither, and have their eyes opened.

Others are led to the city, mainly, by the pecuniary argument. They have no doubt that country life is, on the whole, the most pleasant and happy. They have grown up amid rural scenes, and they have a hearty enjoyment of the simple pleasures of the husbandman. They love the smell of the clover fields when waving with blossoms, or reeking with the odor of new mown hay. They rejoice in the fat pastures, and the fatter kine, in the fields of wheat and maize, in the sty where grunters luxuriate, and in the yard where geese gabble, turkeys strut and gobble, ducks quack, and hens announce their astonishment at new laid eggs. But they have an utter want of faith in the *profitableness* of these pursuits. "What does it profit?" say they, "though the farmer have his fields full of the yellow wheat, and his bins full of the golden corn; he has precious little of the yellow metal in his purse. He may have a home, indeed, but he has to stay there for want of the money to get away. He must be closely confined to his labors, or they will not prove profitable. He must be content to know little, and to be little known, beyond the limits of his own town. In society he is an uncouth man, that gentlemen do not wish to associate with."

This consideration probably has more weight with the young than any other. They want to be richer and more influential in the world than they think they can be on the farm. But this idea, that a man is rich in proportion to the money his labor commands, is fallacious. More than one half of the necessaries of life is furnished to the farmer directly by his own labor. It is none the less valuable, because the money is not paid for it. The mechanic and the clerk in the city have to pay cash for these articles.

Let us look a moment at some of the things which the farmer is accustomed to overlook in the estimate of his blessings. In the first place, his capital, invested in his farm and buildings, is the most *secure* form of investment. The land will not run away, nor greatly depreciate. If he improve it well, it will double in value every ten years, in most cases. Then his buildings are much less exposed to fire, and insurance is very cheap. The clerk, or other person in the city, has no security of this kind. He receives ten or twelve hundred dollars a year for his services—though in reality very *few* get half of that sum. All his capital, at the beginning, is invested in his person, and if his health fail, his means of support are cut off. He has nothing to fall back upon. If he accumulate capital and invest it in his business, the articles in which he trades are generally perishable, and liable to suffer loss by fire or flood.

Then the clerk has to pay several hundred dollars a year for house rent—and if he live in the suburbs, as is the fashion, from fifty to one hundred more for travelling expenses between his home and his business. The farmer, in the main, supplies his own table—except a small bill at the grocers for tea, sugar, and coffee, which he pays in barter. The clerk has to pay for everything in cash. The head of lettuce or cabbage, the cucumbers and squashes, the green corn and beans, the potatoes and turnips, and other products of the garden, which cost the clerk a heap of money, are so common with the farmer, that he hardly thinks of them as costing anything. He raises his own meats, eggs, and poultry. The clerk pays for similar articles from one to two hundred dollars. The farmer can live and dress as he has a mind to. The clerk has his style of living and dress prescribed to him. He must come up to the standard or loose caste in his circle. He is in bondage to social usage. The farmer is independent. If he wants to wear his hat or coat five years, instead of one, nobody quarrels with him; his wife does not give him curtain lectures. He sleeps well of nights though his boots and pantaloons both have patches. Whatever his learning, he passes for a gentleman and a scholar, and is far more likely than the clerk to go to the State Legislature or to Congress.

With the spare cash which the farmer has at the end of the year, he can obtain all that the clerk can with his large salary. The salary, alas! is too often all gone before the year comes around. The farmer, at least, always knows where his dinner is coming from, and how the next quarter's rent is to be paid. These are often solemn questions with the clerk, and beyond his arithmetic to answer.

For the *large majority* of the race there can be no doubt that country life is the most lucrative as well as the most beautiful. Their skill and labor will procure more of the comforts and luxuries of life than they could ever gain in the city.

A BRITISH PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[From the Baltimore American.]

It would not at all be surprising if our Canadian brethren should steal a march on us and be the first to construct a railroad across the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific. England has interests enough at stake to make her an earnest competitor in that enterprise, and, though we may feel incredulous about it until the feat is accomplished, it is very clear that she does not mean to wait for our example. Practically she is at present far ahead of us, and her Grand Trunk line through Canada is steadily pushed forward with an aim to reach the Pacific at Vancouver's Island. It has already accomplished nearly a fourth of the distance across the continent, and preparations have been made to carry on the work unremittingly. It has been very successful, and has already ruined the business of the Lake steamers. The Grand Trunk Railway has one eastern terminus now at Portland, Maine, the deepest port on the Atlantic seaboard, and another at Quebec, and it has received an imperial grant of several millions of pounds sterling upon condition of extending its line from Quebec to Halifax, a distance of five hundred miles, through a tract of country as yet measurably valueless for trade. This portion of the road is under contract, and when finished will form a continuous line of more than thirteen hundred miles, of one of the best and most substantially built roads in the world, extending from Port Sarnia on Lake Huron to Halifax. Even if extended no further it would be a grand enterprise, and, judging from what it has already effected, will give new life to the prosperity of Canada. But the great object of ambition is to tap the Pacific and open a communication from sea to sea on solely British territory. From the general conformation of the country as far as known, and the direction of the rivers, it is altogether likely that excellent facilities for the route exist, and in fact it was recently announced that a survey was to be made, and that a surveying party of sixty engineers, with assistants, was to start from the Pacific side for that purpose.

All these steps were taken, of course, without the slightest anticipation of such discoveries as have recently been made on Frazer's River, and which have set half of California wild with excitement. Those discoveries, and the tens of thousands which they are attracting even already to that heretofore wild and almost unknown region, cannot fail to have an extraordinary influence in hastening the construction of the British interoceanic Railroad. They will cause that to be accomplished in a few months which it would have required years under other circumstances to bring about. The grand requisite to all railroad enterprises, population, will be furnished as if by magic. The wants and caprices of that population will demand to be supplied, and the greatest want will be communication with their friends at the East. The grand magnet, gold, will also draw troops of greedy adventurers across the continent towards the Pacific, who will naturally follow the future course of the railroad. They will find more agreeable stopping places on this route than those afforded by the central deserts which stretch between us and California. Settlements will rapidly follow, and the necessary conditions for building the road, the presence of supplies and population will be furnished almost as rapidly as it can be constructed. Capital will be found in abundance, and it would look chimerical to state in what an incredibly short space of time it might be completed. The advantages, whatever they might be, of this first opening the interoceanic railway communication would all be on the side of the British. It is not a pleasant anticipation. We dislike to see Britain the first to carry a railroad across the American continent, but the signs all point that way. We have been doing nothing while they have been active in preparation. We have been talking, they have been working, and now we see an almost accidental occurrence, the discovery of gold in their Pacific territory is about to supply them with every stimulus, and every means for its accomplishment.

JOHN HOWARD PAYNE, AUTHOR OF "HOME, SWEET HOME."

The details of Mr. Payne's history are very interesting, and should be better known than they are, to his countrymen. He was born in the city of New York on the 9th of June, 1792, but was soon after taken to Boston, to which place his father removed to take charge of an educational establishment. His precocity displayed itself in various forms, and when about the year 1805, he returned to New York and entered a counting house, he amused himself by publishing a little periodical entitled, "The Thespian Mirror." Some of his articles thus disseminated attracted so much attention, and argued so favorably in behalf of his ability, that a benevolent gentleman of that city, Mr. John B. Seaman, volunteered to defray the youth's expenses at Union College. The offer was gladly accepted, and Payne took his departure for Albany in a sloop, in company with his friend and kind adviser, the celebrated American Novelist, Charles Brockden Brown. The bankruptcy of his father led young Payne to insist upon trying the stage as a means of support, and inasmuch as he had already displayed histrionic capacities, he obtained the consent of his parent and patron, and leaving college made his first appearance at the Park Theatre as Young Norval, on the evening of February 24th, 1709, in his sixteenth year. The performance, like those of the whole engagement, was highly successful. He subsequently fulfilled engagements in the principal cities of the United States. In January, 1813, he sailed for England, where and in France he remained until the year 1832, when he returned home. Of the varied scenes in which his life was passed on the island and on the continent, we have not the space to write. An account of the transaction which resulted in the composition that is sung wherever the English tongue is spoken, must not, however, be omitted.

When Charles Kemble became manager of Covent Garden, he like his predecessors applied to Payne for aid. Payne offered the new manager a number of manuscripts for £330. The odd thirty was the value set opposite the piece afterwards called "Clari." Kemble closed with the offer, and produced this piece, which, at his request, the author had converted into an opera. It made the fortune of every one connected with it, except the usual exception in these cases—the author. It gained for Miss M. Tree (the elder sister of Mrs. Charles Kean), who first sang "Home, Sweet Home," a wealthy husband, and filled the house and treasury. Upwards of *one hundred thousand copies* of the song were estimated in 1832 to have been sold by the original publishers, whose profits within two years after it was issued, are said to have amounted to *two thousand guineas.*

After his return to the United States, Payne issued the prospectus of a periodical which was to appear simultaneously in England and the United States. The prospectus of eight pages was the only part of the work that ever saw the light. He subsequently became a contributor to the Democratic Review, and having twice received the appointment of Consul to Tunis, died there in 1852. The song by which he is best known, appeared originally as follows:

HOME, SWEET HOME.

'Mid pleasures and palaces though we may roam,
Still, be it ever so humble, there's no place like home;
A charm from the skies seems to hallow it there,
Which, go through the world, you'll not meet elsewhere.
Home, home,
Sweet home!
There's no place like home—
There's no place like home.

An exile from home, pleasure dazzles in vain,
Ah! give me my lowly thatched cottage again;
The birds singing sweetly, that came to my call—
Give me them, and that peace of mind, dearer than all.
Home, home, &c.

Many songs, on whose composition far more time has been employed than was ever spent on this, have faded from recollection, not that they were destitute of merit, but because they failed to awaken that thrill of the heart which is the true measure of the power of music. How different the fate of this ballad. Written with nothing of the delights of home about him, but the recollections of its homeliness, its cottage thatch, and its birds, the author strung the song with chords whose tones find a response in every heart that ever had or dreamed of a home. This simple lyric is known all over the world, and doubtless saluted its author's ears in far off Tunis. He once heard it sung by a fellow captive while in a London prison, and sighed for the freedom of the birds of which he had written. In the parlors and *salons* of the great, the rich, and the fashionable; in the simple abode of the humble, the poor, and the afflicted; by the wayside, in the concert hall, at midnight in the serenade, at morning and at evening in the street, and through open windows, is heard this song, which will be remembered as long as the language remains in which it was written. Still its author wanted the leg of mutton while London was dissolved in tears by his lyric, and he not only lost the twenty-five pounds which was to have been paid him for the copyright of the opera in which the song appeared on the twentieth night of its performance, but was not even complimented with a copy of his own ballad by the publisher.

HOW THE FRAZER GOLD MINES IN THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS WERE DISCOVERED.

The first white miner who worked on Frazer river was a Scotchman named Adams. He happened to be travelling through New Caledonia early last year, on his way to see some relatives, and he stopped at one of the trading posts of the Hudson's Bay Company, where he met a countryman and an old acquaintance, named McLane. The latter entertained him in a friendly manner, and told him how the Indians living on Frazer river had been bringing gold dust to the post to trade with, saying that they had dug it on the river bank. This statement was listened to by Adams with greedy ears, and his resolution was soon taken to examine into the matter for himself. He had been a miner in California, and knew how to go to work. He accordingly provided himself with a pick, shovel, and large tin pan, and went to the dwelling-place of a certain family that had been in the habit of bringing gold and the gold dust to the post. He found the squaws engaged in washing in baskets, and he soon satisfied himself by washing a few pans of gravel that he was in the rich diggings. He returned to the post, made a rocker, purchased some provisions, went back to his diggings, hired a couple of Indians to help him, and worked industriously for three months, in which time he dug upward of $1,000. During all this time he never saw a white man save when he went to the trading post to purchase provisions, for which he was compelled to pay extravagant prices; flour at $1 per pound being the cheapest article.

In the autumn he became tired of living away from white society, and he went down to Puget Sound, where he engaged as a sailor on board the American steamer Constitution. He told his story there, showed his gold dust, and attempted to induce various persons to return with him, but did not succeed for a long time. Finally, in November last, he found three brother sailors who went with him. They arrived at the diggings on Frazer river, seven miles above the mouth of Thompson's river, about the middle of December, and there they remained until March, when their provisions gave out, when two of them went down to Fort Langley, and bought a canoe load of provisions and trinkets for the Indian trade, with which they forthwith returned. They were the only white miners on the river during the winter.

While the water was low they never made less than $8 a day, and sometimes as high as $50; and none of them knew more than that to be made by any one, though they were told that persons of their acquaintance were making as much as $160 and $200 a day. The winter was cold, and they lost about a month's work on account of the frost and ice. One of the party, a Canadian, had his feet badly frost-bitten, and he has gone to the Sandwich Islands to take life easy, unless he gets well. Snow fell three feet, but did not last long. There was no rain, and it is said that little rain ever falls in the Frazer valley.

THE POVERTY OF STATESMEN.—Jefferson died comparatively poor. Indeed, if Congress had not purchased his library, and given for it five times its value, he would, with difficulty, have kept the wolf from his door. Madison saved money and was comparatively rich. To add to his fortunes, however, or rather to those of his widow, Congress purchased his manuscript papers, and paid thirty thousand dollars for them. James Monroe, the sixth President of the United States, died in New York city so poor that his remains found a resting place through the charity of a private citizen. John Quincy Adams left some hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the result of industry, prudence, and inheritance. He was a man of method and economy. Martin Van Buren is very rich. Throughout his political life he has studiously looked out for his own interests. It is not believed that he ever spent thirty shillings in politics. Daniel Webster died, leaving his property to his children, and his debts to his friends. The former sold for less than twenty thousand dollars, and the latter exceeded two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Henry Clay left a very handsome estate. It probably exceeded one hundred thousand dollars. He was a prudent manager, and a scrupulously honest man. James K. Polk left about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars—fifty thousand of which he saved from his Presidency of four years. John Tyler is worth fifty thousand dollars. Before he reached the Presidency he was a bankrupt. In office, he husbanded his means, and then married a rich wife. Zachary Taylor left one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Millard Fillmore is a wealthy man, and keeps his money in a very strong and safe box. It will never be wasted in speculation or squandered in vice. Ex-President Pierce saved about fifty thousand dollars from his term of service. Col. Thomas H. Benton died poor. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* says that some time since his house on C street was burned down, and he went to the expense of having it rebuilt; but there is a mortgage of $10,000 on it, which will almost absorb the value of the property.

LATEST IRISH NEWS.

Antrim.

In consequence of an order from the Lord Lieutenant last week about a hundred constabulary have been removed from Belfast to the counties of Roscommon and Meath, from which they had been sent up here in apprehension of disturbances on the anniversary of the 12th of July. Another draft of fifty men will be removed in a day or two. The constabulary force in Belfast during the period when disturbances were apprehended were 323 bayonets. The ordinary force stationed in the town is 73. —*Belfast News-Letter.*

The body of a young man, in a state of putrefaction, has been found hanging by the neck in a quarry, at King's Moss, near Ballypallady, in this county. From the appearance it presented, it must have been there at least three weeks. Information having been conveyed to the police, they had the body removed to a public house in the vicinity, where an inquest was held.—*Belfast Mercury.*

Carlow.

According to the Government order issued, calling out the Militia Regiments for twenty-one days' training, the Carlow Rifles assembled at the Barracks on the 15th of July. When last they were disbanded, they were three hundred strong, but several having volunteered into the line, together with other causes, there were only six officers and 187 men who answered to their names. Orders were received to billet them on the town, which was duly carried out, but a further order was issued to send four officers and fifty men to Barrack.—*Post.*

There is not at present a single criminal case that will come before the Judge at the approaching assizes, there being but one prisoner in gaol, charged with an offence which the authorities consider unfit to bring before the public. The business to be disposed of in the Record Court is also of an unusually light character. We cordially congratulate the people of Carlow on this happy state of affairs, and earnestly hope that the freedom from crime may long continue to be the characteristic feature of our calendars.—*Ibid.*

A Kildare correspondent informs us that about thirty female convicts, with tickets-of-leave, arrived at that station within the last fortnight, and proceeded to the interior of the county. They were comfortably clad, and appeared from their bronzed appearance to have been engaged in out-door employments, or much exposed to the weather in a hot climate. It is to be hoped those unfortunate females may, by their industry and good conduct, be enabled in future to earn an honest livelihood. —*Sentinel.*

Cork.

A graceful act of generosity on the part of the inhabitants of a Catholic parish, towards one of their clergy, has just come to our knowledge. The Rev. Mr. Casey, curate in the parish of Kildorrery, attended the retreat lately held in this diocese; but while absent from home his horse died. On his return, he received intelligence of his loss, but at the same time was informed that the parishioners had subscribed the sum of fifty pounds to replace the animal he had lost, and thus enable him to perform the toilsome duties of his office. We believe no Catholic can hear without pleasure of this act of spontaneous liberality, creditable alike to the generous flock, and to the priest who had inspired them with so much affection.

A commission, to consist of one naval officer, one engineer officer, and one artillery officer, is to visit shortly the south coast of Ireland, and to report upon the defences of the commercial harbors, more particularly Cork, Tralee, Bantry, Youghal, and Kinsale.—*Reporter.*

Dublin.

Sir Philip Crampton was a remarkably handsome man, even in his latter days, so that there is, probably, some foundation for the following story: "George the Fourth visited Ireland in 1821, at which time Philip Crampton was Surgeon-General of the Forces. He attended the King's levee and wore the proper official uniform of his station — blue, with gold lace, epaulets, sword and plumed cocked hat. This attire resembled that of a general of artillery, and Crampton, who was over six feet high and one of the handsomest men in Ireland at that time, looked remarkably well in it. His appearance struck the King, who made a remark to Lord Norbury—'Fine man! General officer? In what branch of the service?' Norbury, who was a better courtier than to insinuate that royalty possibly could be mistaken, and too witty to sacrifice the opportunity of making a pun on Crampton's profession, answered 'his name is Crampton, may it please your Majesty, and he is a General in the *Lancers*.'"

Mr. Littledale sold by auction in his rooms, in one lot, valuable fee-simple estates, comprising the house and demesne of Churchtown, and the lands of Churchtown, Churchtown Hill, Ballyclohy, Park, and Ballykillane, situate in the barony of Upperthird and county of Waterford, containing 1,831 acres, statute measure, and producing a net annual income of £1,402, for the sum of £32,000. Lord John Beresford was the purchaser.

Mr. Patrick Costelloe, for many years associated with the late Mr. O'Connell, in the agitation for the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act, died lately, after a brief illness, at his residence, in Lower Mount street. By his death £700 per annum, which he enjoyed as compensation for an office which he held under Government, and which was subsequently abolished, reverts to the Crown.—*Daily Express.*

Mr. Eugene Curry, professor of Irish History and Archæology in the University, delivered the last of a series of four lectures on Irish archæology in the presence of a numerous audience of members of the University and visitors. The matters treated on in these lectures were the ancient warlike arms of the people of Ireland, their uses and modes of application. The learned lecturer brought a vast amount of patient labor and antiquarian research to bear upon his subject, and made frequent reference to old Irish manuscripts in support of his views. He was heard throughout with marked gratification and was loudly applauded at the termination of his discourse.—*Nation.*

We perceive that our fellow-citizen, Mr. Mackintosh, has become the purchaser of Lot 2 of the Mountjoy estate, in the neighborhood of Omagh, county Tyrone. This beautiful house and demesne was the residence of Lord Mountjoy, and it will be remembered that the amiable and celebrated Lady Blessington passed some of her happiest hours in it, surrounded by numbers of her intimate friends.—*Freeman.*

From the annual report of the Irish poor law commissioners just issued, we learn the gratifying fact that the number of paupers in the workhouses at the maximum for the present year was 54,807, being 4,411 less that the maximum number last year.

The Rev. Dr. Hare, Senior Fellow Trinity College, Dublin, is in a precarious state of health at Cheltenham.

All the public lectures delivered at the Catholic University this summer term have been very well attended.

A man named Denis Swaine fell from one of the windows of the house of Andrews & Co., Dame street, to the ground, and was killed.

A sailor, named Nicholas Nixon, of the bark Clorinda, fell into the river opposite the City Quay, and was drowned.

Galway.

Considerable sensation was caused in the town by the report of the sudden death of Wallace, one of the pilots who had been in charge of the Indian Empire, when she met with a disaster, by striking on the rock San Marguretta, on her first journey from Galway. From a report that his death had not occurred from natural causes, a great deal of interest was felt in the matter. An inquest was held on the body by Robert Stephens, Esq., coroner. Dr. Croker King and Dr. England were in attendance. The following jury were sworn: Nicholas Killian, Thomas Fahy, Myles Ward, Michael Brennan, John Kirwan, Michael Power, Andrew O'Connor, Bryan Sweeney, Thomas Donnellan, Mathew Nolan, John Concannon, Michael M'Donough. The jury having viewed the body, Mary Wallace, the wife of the deceased, was then examined. She deposed that she saw him alive the night before at twelve o'clock; he was quite well in appearance, and was engaged in writing; he came in about ten o'clock after leaving Mr. Beveridge, one of the pilots of the harbor; he had no difference with any one lately to her knowledge; he was uneasy as to the pilot charge; he used to sigh through his sleep, and she thinks it caused his death; he was a fortnight in prison on the charge preferred against him; he was then three weeks out of prison; he was always fretting; never spoke to her about destroying himself; he did not purchase anything from an apothecary lately; he was not in the habit of taking medicine; he told her to awake him in the morning early, in order to finish the documents in which he was engaged; witness awoke between six and seven o'clock next day, and attempted to stir him, but he was immovable, and his head was exceedingly heavy; he was lying naturally on his right side; she then called her father; he was not attacked by any fit; he was temperate for six or seven years; she slept all the night; he had had no fit during that time; was married to him for sixteen years, and had four children; she told her father that the charge against him would bring on his death, and her father said it was a shame for him to take it so much to heart. Dr. Croker King deposed that he was called on to view the body of the deceased; he was lying in bed; the body was warm and rigid; there was much discoloration; the eyes were closed; the tongue projected; the eyes were not dilated, the muscles of the lower extremities were rigid; to-day he found decomposition had set in; bloody mucous flowed from the mouth, and rigidity continued of the lower extremities; made a *post mortem* examination carefully; found in the heart, lungs, brain, nothing to account for death; is of opinion that Wallace could not have died from any known disease; it appeared to him quite compatible with death from poison, but does not affirm that it was so; he died of no disease; despondency might have caused suicide, he did not die from any natural cause; there were no marks of violence on the body. Dr. England's evidence was similar to the foregoing as to the appearance which the body presented. He thought he had seen evidence to warrant him in concluding that the man had died from poison. Dr. Mapother was examined, and gave evidence of a like tendency. His death might have been caused by opium or some drug of that class.

A correspondent of the *Nation*, who has been amongst the Galwegians, sends that paper a few notes on the "City of the Tribes:" "As regards the Galway Railway it is difficult to praise it too much. The town itself, though capable of improvement, is clean and well ordered. It is the quietest town for its size that I have ever seen in the United Kingdom, and reminds me of the French and Belgian towns, such as Abbeville, Amiens, Bruges, &c., in that respect. Another part of the resemblance is to be found in the costumed peasantry of Galway, the most graceful and picturesque population, notwithstanding their evident poverty, which I have yet seen in the island. I expect, however, to see equally graceful peasant woman in the south of Ireland, for that idea of the graceful seems innate in the Celtic race which in the Anglo-Saxon race is only to be met with in the highly cultivated. Madame Pulkszy, in her published travels with Kossuth through the United States, observes that the Anglo-Saxon is of all races the one most insensible to the beautiful and the graceful. In Galway, strange to say, few of the streets, &c., are numbered. In this matter an alteration would be an improvement."

The Emperor Napoleon has just conferred a signal mark of his favor on the Roman Catholics of Aughrim. His Majesty, it seems, has directed that a set of the richest sacerdotal vestments be forwarded from Paris, to be used from time to time—as our informant saith—in the chapel of Aughrim, at the celebration of Mass for the repose of the soul of St. Ruth, a French general of historic fame, who fell in the battle of Aughrim, July 12th, 1691. The spot where St. Ruth was slain is still shown to the tourist, on the hill of Kilcomoden, within a short distance of the village.—*Ballinasloe Star.*

Kerry.

James Murphy, the eminent Cork distiller, has subscribed twenty pounds towards the erection of the new chapel of Tralee.

The Directors of the Killarney Junction Railway have subscribed £24,000 to the Tralee and Killarney line.

Gerard O'Conner, Esq., Tralee, has been appointed to the commission of the peace.

The ship A. Z. sailed from Tralee lately for New York, having on board 300 passengers.

There are but two cases for trial at the Tralee assizes.

Kilkenny.

We take the following excellent article on the subject of Irish agitation from a recent number of the Kilkenny *Journal*, and commend it to the perusal of those who still believe in the feasiblity of an Irish nation, and of a Nationality and Legislature separate and distinct from those of England: "Agitation has been at a stand-still for a long time past—or rather let us say there has been no agitation for a long time. All the better, some will say, but for better or worse, the fact is undeniable. The hearts of the people sicken at the bare mention of parliamentary agitation. They will vote for an honest representative, and rejoice at his return—but they do so for the sake of principle, or to hunt a renegade, and not with the hope that any good will result to themselves. All is apathy and inaction on the surface. But those who live and move among the people, and can look, as it were, into their hearts, know that, at this moment, there is an undercurrent of deep thought and strong hope rushing through the land. Whether it ought not to be allowed to remain an undercurrent, to work its own way, or whether it might not be directed into a channel to turn the wheels of a great national movement, we leave to wiser heads to determine. The letters of Mr. Smith O'Brien, and the articles in the *Celt*, upon the subject of national organization, have convinced a host of influential and educated men that the time is opportune for such an undertaking. If the thing should be attempted, what we would like best is an association like O'Connell's contemplated 'Council of Three Hundred.' As for the people, they will never move till they see distinctly *what* they are striking for, and feel that they *are* striking for it. Their highest and noblest aspirations must be aroused. The struggle, in its very nature, must have a charm for them independent of the result, it must be such as even in defeat, will leave a track of glory behind it. The longing for something higher and better than mere provincialism has never been trampled out of the Celtic bosom. It has often dwindled to a flicker—it has well nigh smothered in its own ashes, and cold water has been thrown upon it by hands that should have fed and sheltered it—but never yet has the spark been extinguished. It needed but the faintest breath of hope to fan it into a flame. The war in India blew away the ashes, and men now turn their eyes to France and America, and the flame burns with a steadier light. England's difficulties gave Ireland a native parliament in 1782, similar difficulties are even now at her threshold, and the opportunity of winning a native parliament, like that which blesses Canada at present, may be nearer to us than we imagine. What next?"

The dairy of a farmer named Patrick Walsh, residing at Ballyhemin, in the barony of Knocktopher, was broken into, by removing an iron bar from the window, and 153 lbs. of butter, of the value of £7, carried away by some thieves who have not yet been discovered.—*Journal.*

The Lord Lieutenant has become a member and patron of the Kilkenny Archæological Society.

Limerick.

Lough Gur, which is in the north part of the parish of Ancy, and about ten miles S. E. of Limerick, has been celebrated from the remotest antiquity. It is nearly four miles in circumference, and almost surrounded by lofty hills, consisting of grey rocks, covered by the most luxuriant green pasture. In the lake are three islands, one of which, called Knoc a Duin or the Fortified Hill, is very beautiful, and contains about sixty acres. This hill, on the south side, was defended by two very strong castles, the approach of which was by a causeway fifteen feet broad and six high; one of those called the Black Castle still remains. Both were connected by a wall, near fifteen feet high and eight thick, made up of immense blocks of stone—they are the largest that can be seen in any building of this kind in the country. A very strong arched gateway in this wall was the entrance into the hall. Over this arch, which is about fifteen feet in depth, was another strong building, and on each side of it were two lodgments with loop-holes.

In a letter from Very Rev. Dr. Kirby, President of the Irish College at Rome, to Rt. Rev. Dr. Ryan, after expressing his extreme satisfaction at hearing that the Cathedral was progressing most favorably, he says: "I called to see the statue ordered by Mr. Monsell for it. It is nearly finished, as it is receiving its last touches from the chisel of its able author, Benzoni. It is a magnificent work, and cannot fail to afford the greatest satisfaction to your lordship, the people and clergy of Limerick, as it will remain a perpetual monument of the piety of the estimable donor." The Rt. Rev. Dr. Mulluck, Bishop of Newfoundland, now on a visit to Limerick, (his native city,) on hearing the above passage read, remarked that Benzoni held the first place amongst the artists of Rome, and that nothing but a work of the highest order could emanate from his studio. It was to him the good Bianconi entrusted the task of erecting in the Church of St. Agatha the monument to the illustrious O'Connell.

The examination of St. Munchin's Seminary, previous to the summer recess, was held on July 15th and 16th. Professors Ornsby and Stewart attended on the part of the Catholic University, to which St. Munchin's Seminary is affiliated. Great proficiency was shown by several of the young gentlemen who were examined by the professors in Homer's Iliad, Demosthenes, Horace, Livy, &c., and at the conclusion of the proceedings it was announced that Mr. O'Donnell was the successful competitor for the first prize offered to the school by the Catholic University, Mr. Ahern obtaining the second. During a considerable part of the second day's examination Mr. Smith O'Brien was present. The Very Rev. Dr. Cussen, V.G., was present throughout, various others of the Clergy also attended. This rising seminary bids fair to be second to none of our Catholic institutions in the liberality and excellence of the education it affords to its already numerous classes.

Mr. Curling, agent on the Devon estate, appeared recently before the County of Limerick Grand Jury as one of a deputation from the western part of the county, and as one who, representing the estate of the Earl of Devon, which extended over 57,000 acres of land, was willing to give the necessary guarantee for the carrying out to completion the proposed line of rail from Rathkeale to Newcastle.

Mayo.

Judge Keogh opened the commission at Castlebar, on the 15th July. When the grand jury were sworn, he said—I can sincerely congratulate you on the state of your county, as there appears but eight cases on the calendar, of which there is only one of any importance, which is a pleasing contrast to what I recollect the state of crime in this county to be, and which is truly wonderful when we consider out of a population amounting to no less than 274,000 people that so small a number of criminals should be for trial.

Roscommon.

Another evidence has been just afforded that Mr. Rarey's patrons have been duped to some extent, as we find that Mr. Grehan, of Mount Plunkett, has effected on a horse very little, if at all, less unamiable than Cruiser, a similar reformation. We allude to the sire Pindus, whose forefeet it was necessary to raise off the ground by pullies before the groom could venture to enter and place his oats in the manger. After a teaching of four and a half hours the once fierce and fiery Pindus was discovered lying on his side, with his master reclining over him. He was then mounted and a tambourine beaten in his ears, yet he remained unmoved as the most steady and gentle of horses. It was M'Greal's directions, sold at London for 5s., that Mr. Grehan so successfully availed himself of, and he asserts he is perfectly confident of subduing any horse, no matter how vicious, a fact we can readily believe after the undeniable evidence already afforded.—*Messenger.*

The three prisoners accused of the murder of Bridget Ryan, at Tulsk, have been obliged for want of evidence to be discharged on bail without a trial. The bail apportioned was £2 10s. for each prisoner, which was entered into by the following: Thomas Hill, of Tulsk, for Thomas Garney; Patrick Rogers, of Ogula, for Michael Casserly; and James Kelly, of Tulsk, for William Kelly.

Daniel Mather, the Scotchman, who had a narrow escape being shot at while riding over his estate in Roscommon, has reached his own house of Hallrule, Roxburghshire. He is recovering from the effects of the shots which he received.

Tipperary.

Judge Ball, addressing the grand jury of the South Riding, said—I am very happy to announce to you that the calendar at the present assizes is an exceedingly light one. It contains the names of only nine persons charged with crimes, and I find that of these nine persons, six, or two-thirds, can neither read nor write. The offences with which the prisoner's are charged are of a very mitigated character, with one or two exceptions.

A preliminary meeting, to make arrangements for a general county meeting to petition Parliament for an inquiry into the case of the Cormacks, was held at O'Shea's Hotel, Thurles. Having formed a committee the meeting adjourned.

The informer Burke, the principal in the prosecution of the Cormacks, sailed from Liverpool for Quebec in the Mountaineer, on the 20th June. During four days previous he was on board the vessel, guarded by the police. The Captain said that on no account would he have allowed the wretch in his vessel, had he been apprised of the affair in time. The character and credentials of Burke, however, will be presented in Canada where he may expect a very favorable reception. On leaving the docks he was vociferously hissed by thousands. Had it been known it time that he was in Liverpool, his stay would have been enlivened somewhat by the visits of honest Irishmen, who were extremely desirous of saving him the passage money.

The Rev. Mr. Power, C. C., Turaneena, addressed his flock from the altar, informing them that all his efforts to obtain a site of a school, for the instruction of the parish children, had failed. He stated that he had made several applications, in writing, to Lord Huntingdon, of whose replies he could make nothing; and that when at last, circumstances favored a personal interview with his lordship, the latter informed him that unless he placed the school under the direction of the National Board he would not give it. The Rev. gentleman then announced his intention to have the new schoolhouse erected in the chapel yard, which is a burial ground, in the want of a better site.—*Examiner.*

The early train from the junction to Dublin recently brought several emigrants to Dublin, where they were proceeding to take shipping *via* Liverpool for America. At the stations in Dundrum, Thurles, &c., the numbers received new accessions, and their cries and tears at parting from their relatives were absolutely distressing.—*Ibid.*

It is little wonder that salmon should be scarce here, notwithstanding the reported abundance of the take this season, as last week no less than 195 boxes were shipped at Waterford for the English markets! From the same port were also despatched to England 78 packages of poultry, 59 cases of eggs, 375 pigs, 326 cows, 1,288 sheep, 10,350 cwts. of butter, 495 bales of bacon, 312 cwts. of lard, 2,140 barrels of oats, 175 cwts. of flour, 25 sacks of potatoes, 102 barrels of porter, &c., and this is but one week's contribution from one Irish port to supply the wants of John Bull's extensive family. —*Free Press.*

Thirty-two members of the Leinster bar attended circuit at Clonmel this assizes, and the number of records entered for hearing was but three. Out of the eleven persons tried in the criminal court, two only were defended by counsel.—*Ibid.*

An inquest was held before George Heenan, Esq., Coroner, within about three miles of Cloghjordan, on the body of a farmer named Edward Cummins, who died from the effects of a beating which he received at Knockbane, near Toomavara. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against John and James Kelly, both of whom have fled the country. The cause of the quarrel was merely some old hostility between opposing "factions."

Mr. James Hammersly, of Toom, one of the shareholders of the Joint Stock Bank, died on the 3d of July.

The project of a railway from Clonmel to Dungarvan is about to be revived in a manner and with prospects that will insure success.

A subscription of £172 has been received by Father Howley, of Tipperary, from Melbourne, towards the new cathedral of that town.

A child was killed recently at Clonmel by the falling of a pole at Macarte and Clarke's circus.

Waterford.

The summer assizes have terminated highly to the credit of our city and county. We may congratulate ourselves on an almost total absence of crime in our city excepting those petty thefts and plunderings which must occur now and then, in every crowded city, and which are peculiarly for the cognizance of the magistrates; but the presentation of a calendar in our city and county to the going judge of assize is now a mere matter of form almost, and, on the present occasion, was very near being unnecessary. —*Chronicle.*

At her residence, in Kilmacthomas, on the 13th July, the wife of Mr. Terence O'Brien was safely delivered of two daughters and a son. The two daughters live and are doing well, as also the mother is quite strong; but we are sorry to say the son and heir died immediately after being born.—*News.*

Wm. Kay Sullivan, Esq., Professor of Chemistry in the Catholic University of Ireland, and at the Museum of Irish Industry, Dublin, is nominated to lecture in the Mechanic's Institute of this city, in September next.—*Ibid.*

Wexford.

Mr. Conroy, accompanied by his daughter, has left White's Hotel for Killarney, *en route* to the Continent. This gentleman is a native of the county Wexford, and left home about thirty years back for South America, where he has realized not only an ample, but a princely fortune. He is the largest shipowner and proprietor of mines in Peru, and possesses great and well merited influence in his adopted country, where he gives extensive employment, and is a munificent contributor to every benevolent institution. During his passing sojourn here, his charities were boundless, but it is only by degrees they are coming to light, having made it imperative on the recipients of his bounty, that his munificence should not be even hinted at in public. Such a man is not only an honor to the land of his birth but to our common humanity.—*Indpendent.*

We learn that the first division of the Bagenalstown and Wexford Railway will be opened for traffic to Borris about the first week in August.—*Ibid.*

DEATHS.

July 18, at the Grange, Fermoy, from the bursting of a blood-vessel, Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Forward Austin, J.P.

At Rock Lodge, Blackrock, in his 89th year, John Bellew, Esq., M.D.

At Cannon Vale, near Shrewsbury, Stanley Ollivant Black, son of Stanley Black, of Noan, co. Tipperary.

At Heytesbury street, Dublin, Mr. William Matthew Bourke, of Mountsandford Lodge, in the county Roscommon, aged 41 years.

On the 17th ult., Frederick Usher, son of the late Usher Clarke, formerly of Carrick-on-Suir, in the co. Tipperary, aged 29 years.

May 10, at Collingwood, Australia, Mr. Wellington Cox, aged 19 years, son of the late Ross Cox, Esq., of the Head Police Office, Dublin.

May 4, at Collingwood, Australia, De Burgh Charles D'Arcy, second son of Mr. De Burgh D'Arcy, late of Hounswood House, county Mayo.

July 15, at Fitzwilliam place, John Duffey, Esq., of Cyprus Grove, Templeogue.

July 18, at Farra House, county Westmeath, Georgina, wife of J. D. Falloon.

July 20, at 7 North Frederick street, Dublin, David Grainger, Esq., of Belfast.

July 20, John Harris, Esq., aged 74, for many years a merchant of Dublin.

July 17, at his residence, Palermo, Dalkey, William Holden, Esq.

April 22, at Melbourne, Australia, after a tedious illness, Thomas Kellett, Esq., late of Macetown, county Westmeath.

July 14, at Knockagh, county Longford, Anne, wife of Francis Kenny.

July 17, at Fitzwilliam square, Dublin, Elizabeth, relict of H. C. Lynch, Esq., of Clogher House, county Mayo.

Aged 71, Jane Mackenire, relict of Mr. James Mackenire, of Termons Lodge, Tarmons, county Kerry.

July 16, at Charlemont place, Dublin, William Stewart M'Cooke, aged 36.

July 14, at Boyle, Mr. Henry M'Dermot, aged 70 years. He was a kind and affectionate husband and father.

July 15, at Carrowkeel House, Ballymote, co. Sligo, Francis M'Donogh, Esq., aged 100 years.

July 18, of consumption, Denis, son of the late Mr. P. M'Evoy, Globe Hotel, Naas.

July 15, in his 83d year, Edward Grove Mason, Esq., late of Dolbrook, county Dublin.

July 17, in Dublin, after a long and painful illness, Mrs Julia Mason, aged 70 years.

July 20, at Janeville, Sandymount road, Dublin, Jane, wife of J. P. Morris, Esq.

July 11, at No. 3, Margaret's place, Dublin, Patrick O'Kelly, Esq., Translator of the Abbe MacGeoghegan's History of Ireland, in his 82d year.

July 10, at Ballinakill, in the co. Limerick, Bessie, wife of Pierce Power, Esq. She was daughter to the late George Massy, Esq., of Glenwilliam Castle, and granddaughter to the late Colonel O'Dell, who many years represented the county of Limerick in Parliament

July 19, at Albert Cottage, Sandymount, Joseph Sinclair, aged 63.

In Dublin, in his 14th year, Thomas G. Tuite, son of Thomas Tuite, Esq., Granard.

On the 15th July, at Cabra, Mrs. Bridget Tuite, at an advanced age, sincerely and deservedly regretted.

July 14, in Cork, Edward Townsend Warren, Esq., son of the late Thomas Warren, Esq., of Prospect Villa, and nephew of the late Sir Augustus Warren, of Warren's Court, Bart.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

DIOCESE OF LIVERPOOL—OPENING OF THE NEW CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTORISTS.—The new Church of the Redemptorist Fathers, at Bishop Eton, near Liverpool, in honor of Our Lady of the Annunciation, was opened on Thursday, the 15th July. Pontifical High Mass was celebrated on the occasion by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Goss, Roman Catholic Bishop of Liverpool. The day was delightfully fine, and a large and most respectable body of Catholics assembled to take part in the proceedings. The new church excited much interest, as invariably happens in the case of all sacred edifices erected under the auspices of an architect of such acknowledged talent as Mr. E. W. Pugin. It is of the early decorated style, and consists of a nave, central and western transepts, sanctuary, two lateral chapels, aisles, and two oratories—one for the community, the other for Clergy, who may be staying in the house for the purpose of making retreats. It measures 96 feet in length by 56 feet in breadth, and 48 feet in height to the under side of the roof, which is divided by arched principals and subdivided by wrought moulded ribs into square panels.

CONFIRMATION IN THE PARISH OF MOYLOUGH. —As a fitting termination to the devotions of the jubilee which has been opened for some days back in this parish, his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam administered, on the 15th July, in the chapel of Moylough, the Sacrament of Confirmation to upwards of 400 of the youth of the parish. The sermon on the occasion, *which was delivered in the Irish tongue*, was preached by the Rev. Father Duggan, of the College, Tuam, and a more eloquent or impressive one it has rarely been our good fortune to listen to. Before the ceremony of Confirmation his Grace also, after having heard the confessions of a good many poor people, ascended the altar and delivered a touching discourse *in Irish*. It was listened to with the profoundest attention and evidently made a deep impression on the minds of his hearers.—*Cor. of the Dublin Nation.*

DIOCESE OF KERRY.—Forty-five of the Roman Catholic Clergy spent last week in Retreat at the Torc View Hotel. The Very Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, S. J., conducted the spiritual exercises, which, we understand, consist chiefly in lectures and meditations on the obligations and duties of the Christian Ministry. A much larger number of the Clergy, including all the Parish Priests, assembled for the annual Synod in the beautiful Cathedral of Killarney. Pontifical High Mass, writes our correspondents, was celebrated by the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, and all the Clergymen present having received the Sacrament from the hand of the officiating Prelate, the laity were ordered to withdraw, and the proceedings of the Synod commenced and continued during the greater part of the day.—*Tralee Chronicle.*

DIOCESE OF ELPHIN.—A Retreat for the Clergy of the Diocese was held in our chapel during the past week, commencing on Monday. The Rt. Rev. Drs. Browne and Gillooly, Bishop and Coadjutor Bishop, were in constant attendance. The Very Rev. Dr. Heily conducted the Retreat, which was ended on this day by a solemn High Mass. We do not remember a more numerous attendance on any former occasion.—*Roscommon Messenger, 17th ult.*

The mission of the Rev. Fathers of St. Vincent de Paul, in the parish of Inniskeen, has been productive of the greatest spiritual benefits. The Rev. gentlemen are indefatigable in their labors, and the result is a rich harvest of souls reclaimed from sin and confirmed in piety and the practice of religion. From early morning till near sunset, the Missioners pursue their holy labors in celebrating the Holy Sacrifice, administering the Holy Sacrament, hearing confessions, instructing the children of the parish in the Christian Doctrine, and in preaching on the punishment which will be inflicted by Divine justice on the obstinate sinner, and the joys and glory that await the just. The church is daily crowded by the Faithful, not only of the parish, but from several of the surrounding districts; and many have come from distant localities to visit the holy men who are dispensing the "Bread of Life" to all who prepare in a proper manner to receive it.—*Dundalk Democrat.*

We have to record the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Francis Murphy, Bishop of Adelaide, which took place at the seat of his episcopacy, where he had presided for some thirteen years. The Right Rev. gentleman was a native of Navan, and received his first education in the seminary there. He afterwards went to Maynooth College, where he distinguished himself, and was appointed to the Dunboyne establishment. He was ordained for the English mission, and served for some time in a part of that country where there had been no priest from the time of the Reformation. Subsequently he was removed to Liverpool, whence he went to Sydney, where he enjoyed the dignity of Vicar-General. About 1845 he was consecrated for Adelaide, where he died to the grief of all who knew him. May he rest in peace.

The imposing and solemn ceremony of the profession of five young ladies took place on Friday, 16th July, Feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, in the Franciscan Convent of the Immaculate Conception, Glasgow, his Grace the Rev. Dr. Smith officiating. The young ladies in religion were Sister Mary Xavier, Sister M. Silvester, Sister M. Chrysostom, Sister M. Raphael, and Sister M. Dominick, the two latter being from Dublin. Sister Mary Raphael is daughter of Mr. James Corry, of Annesley bridge, and Sister Mary Dominick daughter of Mr. James Nerney, of Bolton street. Before the ceremony there was a beautiful sermon preached by the Rev. W. Clifford, S.J., taking for his text the words of St. Paul, "Put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ."

On Thursday, July 15, in the Chapel of the Convent of Mercy, Miss Alice Roice, daughter of Clement Roice, Esq.. Churchtown, received the white veil from the Right Rev. Dr. Furlong, Bishop of the diocese. On the same day, Sister Mary Baptist Keiley, daughter of the late Maurice Keiley, Esq,, Ballyhudane, county Limerick, made her solemn profession. Rev. V. Petcherine preached a most touching and appropriate sermon on the occasion, in which he briefly explained the obligations of the religious state, after which the usual ceremonies were proceeded with.—*Wexford People.*

The large convent of Benedictines of Cassamere, in the pontifical territory, erected in the eleventh century by Honorius III. on the ruins of the villa of Caius Marius, was partly burnt down recently, owing to the spontaneous combustion of hay stored up in the adjoining barns. The apartment of the abbot and some of the contiguous cells were destroyed, and one of the aisles of the Gothic church was seriously damaged.

His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam has made the following changes in the clergy, viz.: The Rev. John O'Grady, P. P., of Abbey, to be Parish Priest of Athenry, and the Rev. John Cavanagh, P. P., of Killereran, to be Parish Priest of Abbey.

The annual retreat for the clergy of these dioceses commenced in St. John's College. The Bishop and about sixty clergymen, chiefly parish priests, have assembled. The retreat is conducted by the Rev. J. Ronan, S. J.—*Waterford News.*

The Abbe Cattet, a Canon of Lyons, who died recently, has left 4,000 francs for re-establishing a statue of St. John the Baptist on the facade of the cathedral, in the place of one which was cast down by the Huguenots.

The conversion to the Catholic faith of one of the members of the British embassy in Paris is much spoken of in diplomatic circles.

Domestic.

ORDINATION—DIOCESE OF SAULT ST. MARY, MICHIGAN.—Mr. P. V. C. Moyce, lately of College Masson, Terrebone, C. E., received the sacred order of Sub-Deaconship on July 21, and Deaconship on the 23d, and was raised to the Holy Priesthood on Saturday, July 24, the vigil of St. James, the Apostle, by the Right Rev. Bishop Baraga, in the Cathedral Church of Sault St. Mary. The Rev. gentleman has been stationed at Lapointe, Lake Superior, Michigan.—*Communicated.*

DIOCESE OF NATCHEZ.—The Right Rev. Bishop Elder spent last week at Sulpher Springs, Mississippi, directing the Retreat of the Sisters of St. Joseph. He is expected to administer Confirmation at Jackson to-day.—*Catholic Standard, July 25th.*

CONFIRMATIONS.—On Sunday morning, 1st inst., Bishop Young confirmed about 200 at St. Michael's Church, Birmingham. The Right Rev. Bishop also administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 129 persons, in the evening, in St. Patrick's Church, Pittsburgh. The children belonging to St. James' Church, Temperanceville, under the care of their zealous Pastor, Rev. Mr. Carroll, were present to participate in the sacred rite. The Church was crowded to overflowing with young and old, anxious to witness this deeply interesting ceremony. On Monday, the Feast of St. Alphonsus Liguori, Bishop Young administered the Sacrament of Confirmation in St. Philomena's Church. The exact number of those confirmed we have not ascertained, but we suppose, from the vast assemblage, they must have been numerous. The ceremony was conducted in the grand Catholic style, in which Germans know how to do such things. On Wednesday morning, 3d inst, Confirmation was held at Trinity Church, Sixth Ward. Bishop Young administered the Sacrament to about 40 children.—*Pittsburgh Catholic.*

DIOCESE OF ERIE—ECCLESIASTICAL RETREAT. —The Retreat for the Clergy of this Diocese will commence at the Episcopal residence, Erie, on Wednesday evening, September 1st, and will close on Wednesday, September 8th. All the secular clergy of the Diocese, who will not be especially excused in writing, will be expected to attend. Immediately after the Retreat there will be a Synod, at which not only the secular, but such of the regular Clergy as have charge of souls, are invited to be present. The Reverend Clergy, both regular and secular, having charge of congregations, are desired to bring with them a report of the number of baptisms in their respective districts from the 1st of August, 1857, to the 1st of August, 1858. They will also please bring their cassocks and surplices.—*Ibid.*

MASSES FOR THE DEAD.—The Most Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati has received a Rescript from Rome, dated 20th June, 1858, authorizing the clergy of this Province to celebrate Mass de Requie, twice in the month, "non obstante occurrentia festorum ritus deplicis, *servatis servandis* juxta formulam Sac. Cong. Rit. ad forendam pietatem erga animas piacularibous flammis detentas." A previous Rescript authorized the celebration of Masses de Requie by priests of this Diocese, on the anniversaries of Societies for praying for the dead, under similar circumstances and conditions.—*Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph.*

CONVERSION.—The *secular papers* report that the Hon. Jesse Bright, a member of the United States Senate from the State of Indiana, has recently embraced the Roman Catholic religion, following in this respect the good example set some time ago by his brother, Lucas Bright. We anxiously await the confirmation of this rumor.—*Baltimore Catholic Mirror.*

DIOCESE OF GALVESTON.—Five Missionary Priests and six Sisters of Charity embarked lately at Havre for this diocese.

On the 18th July, the new and handsome Church at Duzow, Warren Co., Mo., was solemnly dedicated by the Vicar-General of St. Louis, Very Rev. Joseph Melcher. When we reflect that Catholics build new churches, not from whim, love of fashion or of novelty—nor because minorities among them wish to secede from the pastoral care of one whose doctrinal views or personal character they dislike—but from sheer necessity, it is plain that the above facts need no comment or explanation. Merely to narrate them is sufficient to infuse joy into every Catholic heart and cause us to pray, that church may succeed church, and congregation be added to congregation, until "His Kingdom come" and rule over the whole land.—*Charleston Catholic Miscellany.*

The Catholics of this village and neighboring districts deeply regret the departure from among them of Rev. J. Mulligan, D.D. From our acquaintance with him, he appears to be a young clergyman of a refined education and high gentlemanly bearing. While here, he labored zealously and well among his flock. He is replaced in the mission by Rev. Richard O'Gorman, late of New Haven.—*Housatonic Republican.*

An accident happened to the Catholic Church situated on the chief square of San Antonia. A good part of the roof fell in with a loud crash, which was heard to a great distance. Luckily it was at an hour when no one was in the Church. The only loss is the breach in the roof, damaged sanctuary, and destruction of a small organ.

The Ladies of the Sacred Heart are about to establish themselves in Chicago. They have already secured a house, and the coming Fall will witness the commencement there of another of those truly Catholic schools, for the conduct of which these ladies have proved themselves so qualified.

The Right Rev. J. Lamy, Bishop of Santa Fe, New Mexico, preached at St. Martin's, Brown Co., Ohio, on Sunday, 25th ult., and in St. Vincent's, Mount Vernon, his former Mission, on the Sunday following. The zealous Prelate has come to assist in the Provincial Council of St. Louis.

The dedication of St. Patrick's Church, Baltimore, will take place on Sunday, the 15th of August. The Dedication Sermon will be preached by the Very Rev. Thomas Heyden, of Bedford.

On the 20th ult., the new Church of the Immaculate Conception at Jackson, Mo., was solemnly dedicated.

The Rev. W. J. Barry, of Cincinnati, has returned from Rome. He arrived in New York by the Vanderbilt.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

FRANCE.

OSTRICHES.—The garden of the Hamma, at Algiers, possessed two years ago four ostriches, which were the object of considerable attraction on account of the ravenous manner in which they devoured the cakes and other articles of food offered them. The number has since then increased to fourteen. In 1857 a first attempt at hatching produced only one young one. The second attempt produced nine, from twelve eggs laid. Another is now sitting, and the result is looked for with considerable interest. The result obtained leads to the almost certainty that this gigantic bird may at no distant period become a regular inhabitant of the poultry yard. The profits which might arise from the breeding of ostriches are not to be despised. In the first place, a single female will give thirty kilogrammes of eggs; next, the feathers are every day becoming more and more scarce in the market; and, lastly, the flesh, by the bird being brought into a domestic state, would become good food. As to the keep of the ostrich, it is not very expensive, its food being composed of fresh grass, vegetables, and corn.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

THE EDITOR OF "FIGARO" LOCKED UP.—M. Villemot, the new editor in chief of the Paris *Figaro*, gives an amusing account of his passing twenty-four hours in prison (Dungeon No. 9), for neglecting a summons to do duty as a national guard. He was in Belgium when the notice was left at his house, and might, as a matter of course, have obtained the reversal of his sentence by appealing. But he says that an appeal would have taken up the greater part of his time for a fortnight, and he therefore deliberately resigned himself to Dungeon number 9 for twenty-four hours, as being the least of two evils.

THE GREAT COMET.—It is stated in letters from Paris that the great comet, which was so much talked of about a year ago, but failed to appear, has been descried, just below the horizon, at the Paris Observatory. The point of emergence is said to be identical with that indicated by Professor Dohati of Florence.

The *Pays* (French government paper) gives currency to the following news from India: "We learn that Mr. Montgomery—seeing that, instead of conciliating the inhabitants of Oude, the government continued the system of spoliation and severity, which was the origin of the present unhappy state of things, and that the King of Oude, who was in prison in Calcutta long before the war broke out, is now to be brought to trial for high treason, and being of opinion that such a proceeding would produce great irritation among the natives—has resigned the office to which Lord Canning appointed him, of Chief of the administration of Oude. He accompanied his resignation with a letter, in which he declared his opinion that, if the present system should be acted upon much longer, Oude will be irrevocably lost to England. The same correspondence mentions an important fact which may lead to very serious consequences. The four principal leaders of the revolt—Nena Sahib, Bahadoor Khan, the Queen of Jhansi and the Queen of Oude—have made a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive. They have very considerable forces at their disposition, and have organized native governments which are regularly installed. This new situation may greatly influence future operations."

A letter from Paris says: "I perceive a contemporary notices the absurd report current here a few days ago of another conspiracy against the life of the Emperor having been discovered. I can assure you there is no foundation for it but the arrest of a few Italians in Paris, the greater part of whom have been already released. As for these silly rumors of plots being discovered, hardly a week passes without them; but the public have grown so well accustomed to them now, that they set them down at their real value, and they arise and disappear without exciting the slightest notice."

An official despatch from Constantinople, received at Paris, confirms the promises made by Fuad Pacha with regard to the atonement for the Jeddah massacre. The Porte will send 2,000 men to Jeddah, commanded by a general officer, who is to bear the title of imperial commissioner, and who is instructed to punish the guilty, in accordance with the sentence of a court-martial, which he is to institute. The Ottoman government, besides, asks that of France itself to fix the indemnity which the family of M. Eveillard, the consul, is to receive.

La Presse has become an organ of those who are averse to the Anglo-French alliance, and are suspicious of the sincerity of England. It says: "We should like the alliance with England, but we do not reckon upon it as right that France should be unprepared to meet the possible explosion which overhangs Europe, and should be able to count on her own resources. Perhaps the real solution of the Eastern question will take place at Cherbourg or Brest."

A husbandman in the village of St. Omer recently killed a hog, in the stomach of which was discovered a silver watch and chain, that was lost two months before, and which belonged to an inmate of the house. The timepiece—being of hunting pattern, well encased—was found black as coal.

The Academy of Fine Arts, in Paris, has awarded the first great prize for musical composition to M. Samuel David, pupil of Halevy and Bazin. The second prize has been given to M. Edmund Cherouvier, pupil of Leborne.

The *Journal des Debats* replies to the observations of the *Times* on the completion of the port of Cherbourg, and denies that it is a menace to England. England itself could never have supposed the work of Cherbourg to have been allowed to remain unfinished for fear of displeasing her. The *Debats* concludes by remarking that the policy of a neighbor must be judged by his general conduct.

La Presse announces that the crew of the French ship Marie Caroline have been murdered and the ship burnt on the coast of Madagascar. It appears that she went to the island to take free laborers for the French colonies, which one of the Madagascar chiefs promised to supply. When the Captain went on shore to receive them he was treacherously murdered.

The new French Minister of the Interior, M. Delangle, is acting with far greater liberality than his predecessor. He has given orders that one hundred persons who were exiled by Gen. Espinasse shall be allowed to return to France.

The harvest is now actively going on throughout France, and the *Journal des Debats* anticipates an early fall in all agricultural produce, including silk.

Agassiz, the celebrated naturalist, has refused Louis Napoleon's offer of a senatorship and the directorship of the Jardin des Plantes.

The number of failures in Paris, in the year ending June 20, was 1016 against 712 in the proceeding year.

Guizot is gone to England, not on any political errand, but on a visit to Lord Grey.

ENGLAND.

ENGLISH SUPERSTITION.—Patience Evans, the wife of a farmer at Chew Magna, Somersetshire. attended to answer the complaint of Martha Hazell, also of Chew Magna. It appeared that the defendant had a stye of fine porking pigs, which were all suddenly taken ill and died; shortly after which twenty-three smaller pigs out of another litter of twenty-five died, in addition to other losses. Mrs. Evans and her husband concluded that they were bewitched, and went to a certain cunning man in Bristol to stop the spell; the cunning man told them that the person who had bewitched them would come on a certain morning and look into the stye, and that they must draw blood to stay the bewitching. Mrs. Hazell having lost her ducks, sent the boy to search for them, but not finding them, went herself into Mr. Evans' orchard, which was close by, and thence to his pig-stye, into which she ultimately looked for the missing ducks. Defendant's son, who had been watching through a window, communicated the discovery to his mother, who forthwith sallied out, and stopping Mrs. Hazell at the gate, levied volleys of abuse at her for her wickedness, and saying she was determined to have her blood, fell upon her with some sharp instrument. With so much effect did she use it (Mrs. Hazell all the time keeping her hands over her face to protect her eyes) that the blood speedily trickled down Mrs. H's. arms, and when she put her arms down it dripped off her fingers; Mrs. Evans meanwhile was exclaiming, "Thee blood I want, and thee blood I'll have!" After the examination of a medical man and the police-constable, Mrs. Evans was fined £4. 7s., which she freely paid, signifying that it mattered not to her now if it had been £20.

AN OUTSPOKEN EPITAPH.—A remarkably outspoken epitaph, from a monument in Horseley-down Church, in Cumberland, runs as follows: "Here lie the bodies of Thomas Bond and Mary his wife. She was temperate, chaste, and charitable; but she was proud, peevish, and passionate. She was an affectionate wife and tender mother, but her husband, and child, whom she loved, seldom saw her countenance without a disgusting frown, while she received visitors whom she despised with an endearing smile. Her behavior was discreet towards strangers, but imprudent in her family. Abroad her conduct was influenced by good breeding, but at home by ill-temper." And so the epitaph runs on to a considerable length, acknowledging the good qualities of the poor woman, but killing each by setting against it some peculiarly unamiable trait.

VOLUNTEERS FROM THE MILITIA.—It appears from a parliamentary return that the number of men who volunteered from the militia to the line, from the first of March, 1757, to the 21st of April, 1858, were in all—England, 9,549; Scotland, 892; Ireland, 3,676—making a total of 14,117.

DEATH IN A DIVING APPARATUS.—A mason named Affer, employed as a diver in building the new Admiralty pier at Dover, lost his life by opening a valve in his diving dress.

Several letters have appeared in the Puseyite paper in London, the *Union*, openly advocating the revival of the Monastic system in the English Church. One of them says: "A friend of mine, the incumbent of a parish situated in a beautiful and healthy part of the country, offers through me his parsonage, wonderfully adapted for the purpose. A lovely little church stands within the garden adjoining the house, and is just such an one as would be suitable for carrying out ritual observances." The editor commends this letter to his readers with "great pleasure and thankfulness."

Arrangements are making by a private committee of the House of Commons for visiting Cherbourg during the fetes. A steam vessel is to be chartered, and it is thought that about 200 members will avail themselves of the arrangements.

Charles Hamberstone, a leading merchant of Liverpool, agent for the banking-house of Geo. Peabody, fell dead suddenly in the street on the 23d ult., from a stroke of apoplexy.

SCOTLAND.

LECTURE IN THE LYCEUM ROOMS, GLASGOW.—A lecture on the present position and future prospects of the Irish people was delivered in the above named rooms, to a large and most enthusiastic audience, by Mr. George Archdeacon, in the course of which he, with good effect, touched on all the engrossing topics of the day: "The Gweedore inquiry, the execution of the Cormacks, steam from Galway, the Suez Canal, England's apology to America, the French invasion, and the necessity of Irishmen being prepared to protect themselves in case of convulsion, as it was clear England would neither then have the will nor the means to do so." Ireland, he said, should have her volunteers as well as Scotland or England to hold the land for the right owners. Mr. A. showed very plainly the decline of trade, all through England, and he justly argued that it would be worse when it came to the real starvation point in the manufacturing districts; even if by dastardly sneaking they averted foreign war, millionaires and millocrats might look out, as a hungry Englishman was a sad beast to meet with. The allusion to the evidence of the Editor of the *Ulsterman* and Sharman Crawford was received with round after round of cheering, as was the name of Mr. Smith O'Brien, in reference to the recommendation of volunteers. The lecturer was very severe on Judge Keogh and Baron Pennefather, and hoped the day would soon arrive when the Irish bench would not be disgraced with bad Protestants and worse Catholics—such as they were—ready to do any dirty work to prove their devotion to English misrule. At the close of his discourse, Mr. A. was called upon to call the people together soon again, which he promised to do.

CAPTURE OF A "MERMAID."—In the nets of Mr. John Anderson, on the Forth, a mermaid, or "angel-fish," nearly six feet long, and 100 lbs. in weight, was recently caught. The wings of this "wonder of the deep," which has a face like that of a frog, and a tail like that of a shark, are eight inches long. Before being caught, the fishermen saw it raise itself upright in the water, and then fly over the surface like a bird. Whilst diving it was caught in a turbot net. The belly is pure white, the back is light brown; the skin being rough like that of a shark or dogfish. The wings are not unlike the two wings of a thick skate, and the teeth resemble those of a shark. The fish measures three feet across the wings.

A NOVEL EQUIPMENT OF CONSTABULARY.—A useful addition to the equipment of the Berwickshire Constabulary has just been made, at the suggestion of Mr. Gifford, the chief Constable. The addition is a very powerful field glass, about three inches in diameter, with one slide. It is conveniently worn by the constable at the left side, slung with a strap over the right shoulder, and is capable of commanding a clear view of an object at a distance of 20 miles. Berwickshire is the first county in the kingdom that has adopted the use of this auxiliary in the art of thief catching.

MORALS IN ABERDEENSHIRE.—At the last meeting of the U. P. Presbytery of Aberdeen, Mr. Turner, of Craigdam, made the following statement: "So far as his observation extended (speaking of the country districts), it would seem that a servant, male or female, about farm places, who has not been guilty, and is not known to have been guilty, of the violation of the law of chastity, is the exception, not the rule; and, again, that it is the exception if a master has not been chargeable, some time or other, with corrupting those under him.

MANUFACTURED PRIZE CATTLE.—The Ayrshire *Express* states that a criminal prosecution is about to be made against Mr. Paton, Bankhead, Patrick, whose name will be remembered in connection with the "doctoring" of cattle at the last exhibition of the Ayrshire Agricultural Association, when two of his animals were found to have been operated upon by inflation, and the decoration of artificial horns, on which grounds the prizes awarded them were subsequently withheld.

DESTRUCTIVE INSECT.—A most destructive insect has lately appeared in immense numbers among the Scotch fir plantations in the north, making sad havoc on the foliage, and leaving the branches as bare as if the leaves were cut off by some cutting machine. This seemingly new pest is a caterpillar about an inch long, and in appearance something like the cabbage caterpillar. It is furnished with a beak of great cutting power.

FOX KILLING EXTRAORDINARY.—The Perthshire *Courier* understands that the gamekeepers on the estate of Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, Drummond Castle, Crieff, under Mr. John Ferguson, have betwixt the month of March and the beginning of June killed the extraordinary number of 45 foxes. Such a wholesale slaughter is very unsual, and more especially in so short a time.

The Wallace Monument Committee have already obtained subscriptions to the amount of £4,000, and they are now seeking designs for a monument to the Scottish hero on the Abbey Craig, near Sterling.

SPAIN.

An Englishwoman—Miss Emmeline Southall—has fallen in love with, and recently married Juan Fernandez, a celebrated bull fighter at Madrid. The strength and agility of the Spaniard may be imagined from the fact that he frequently tired out the fiercest bull by vaulting on his back, and remained so firmly fixed that the infuriated animal, finding every effort to dislodge him in vain, would at length fall exhausted beneath its herculean rider; a sight that obtained more applause for Fernandez than the death of half a dozen bulls by the weapon of the stoutest Spaniard. The pair have arrived in London, and are now settled in a splendid mansion purchased to receive them by the father of the lady.

A Madrid letter, in a Paris journal, says amongst the projects of the new government is one which will obtain all suffrages. It is to send 10,000 troops to Mexico to demand peremptorily reparation for the outrages committed on Spanish subjects, and in case of refusal to commence hostilities, An imposing squadron is to accompany the expedition.

General O'Donnell, in full uniform, rides through the streets of Madrid every morning to inspect the barracks.

ITALY.

FRENCH OCCUPATION OF ROME.—The *Corriere Mercantile*, of Genoa, puplishes an order of the day of General Gorgo, the commandant at Rome, announcing that order is restored, that the good understandiug between the French and Papal troops is re-established, and that his order of the day, of the 25th ult., is therefore revoked. The document concludes as follows: The Holy Father said to me, yesterday, at St. Peter's—"My dear General, the Emperor has said the Empire is at peace. I am happy to say that the presence of the two armies in Rome is the guarantee of peace." These words of the Sovereign Pontiff are a testimony of confidence; it is our duty to justify it; we must all co-operate towards this object, and I am convinced we shall.

The statement in some of the papers that the French troops were to be withdrawn from Rome is positivcly contradicted in official quarters.

RUSSIA.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS ON THE AMOOR RIVER.—The St. Petersburg *Gazette* has the following from Nicolaevsk, a town at the mouth of the Amoor River: "I have spent some months in surveying the projected line of railway, and have been lucky enough to discover a pass in the mountains, by which a railway can be carried. In the forest near Castries Bay I found wood fit for shipbuilding. On arriving at Nicolaevsk we were received in a manner which caused us to forget all the hardships we had endured in the course of the survey. It was said that the Amoor was not navigable, but the contrary is the case, and a steamer built in America has ascended it to a very considerable distance. Agricultural establishments on the banks of the Amoor could be made very productive; the greater part flows through a country which is in the same latitude as New Russia and Odessa. Here we are at the north, and our climate resembles that of St. Petersburg; but half way down the river wild vines, cork trees, and other productions of temperate climates, flourish. In this town commerce has already assumed a certain degree of importance, though four years ago nothing at all existed here. We obtain from St. Petersburg coffee, sugar, and segars, which we send to Irkoutsk, and we sell skins obtained from Siberia. The keel of a war schooner, to be constructed entirely of the wood of the country, is about to be laid down, and the vessel is to be called the First. An establishment for constructing steam engines is now being erected, and is equal to any in Europe. The establishment wi l be able to construct engines of 1,000 horse power.

The Russians have received a very severe check from the Circassians in Daghestan and Leghistan. With 5,000 regulars, 10,000 irregulars, two heavy and as many light field batteries, they attempted to obtain possession of some highly important defiles near Koodo Koda. The place mentioned was taken by storm by four battalions and 6,000 irregulars, and Sultan Daniel and his followers retreated in disorder. The Russians, being elated by their victory, entered the pass and, while cooking, were surprised by the mountaineers. After losing 1,800 men and eight guns, the Russians retreated in the greatest disorder to Rissar, but they could not maintain their position there, and fell back on Scirvan.

The Russian Mission now at Pekin has in a recent report made known the result of the last census taken by order of the Emperor of China. The present population of China is said by this document to amount to 415 millions; that of Pekin being 1,648,814.

CUBA ABLE TO DEFEND HERSELF FROM INVASION.—Cuba is divided into three departments, which are organized in a very vigorous manner. The garrison generally consists of six regiments of the the line, six of light infantry, four rifle companies, two batteries of horse artillery, four batteries of foot artillery, three regiments of cavalry and several special corps; the force forming a total of 15,000 men. To this army must be added 10,000 men despatched by the mother country, and composed of the best regiments of the Spanish Army. Cuba is consequently able to defend herself from an aggression. Moreover, Spain has a military organization which would permit her to despatch necessary reinforcements to her colony. The Spanish war navy is supesior to that of the United States. In enumerating these facts we have no wish to establish any comparison between two nations which are our friends and allies. We merely desired to show that Caba is in a strategical sense capable of defeating any American invasion were the latter to be attempted at any time.

Officers in the army of Prussia have been forbidden to marry, unless enabled to maintain their rank by personal property.

HOME MISCELLANY.

Droll Marriage Ceremony.—A day or two ago, says the Cincinnati *Inquirer* of the 10th ult., a youthful pair arrived in the city from "down the river," and repairing to Justice McFall's office, demanded that he should marry them. The magistrate informed them that he would be at their service in a few minutes; but they were so urgent that he deferred the business in hand, and, leaping into the hack with the twain, rode to his residence on Court street. The girl had three trunks brought in from the hack and taken upstairs, where she followed with a bandbox or two, and in the course of an hour descended in full toilette, more rural than modish, however, with red ribbons flying all about her still redder face. Her lover, in the meantime, was so overjoyed with the prospect of approaching bliss, that he had sent out for two bottles of brandy and three of wine, and had sat down to await the period when his inamorata would appear. When the damsel came down he had grown quite drunk, and was dancing a jig with his coat off on the middle of the floor. Beholding the bedizened fair he ran toward her and clasped her in his arms with a strength that would have caused the death of a city dame. She returned his pressure, when he capered about the room more lively than ever, and imbibed half a pint of brandy at a single draught. To the question, "Will you take this woman to be your wedded wife?" he replied, "Why, why—hic—cer-cer-certainly; if I-I—hic—wouldn't, wh-wh-what—hic—the devil would—would—I be—hic—here for, Squire—hic?" The inebriety of the husband seemed to amuse the wife much, who clapped her hands in glee, and exclaimed in the most rustic style: "Oh! laws, ain't he drunk, and gosh but he's funny. I hope he'll get so often; we'll have good times then."

Germans in the Public Schools out West.—The German language is now taught in the High School only. The question was raised some eighteen months ago, we believe, in the Board of Public Schools, and a resolution was offered to introduce it as a trial in one of the Grammar Schools of South St. Louis. In addition to the desire manifested by the Germans themselves, that their children should receive some instruction in the language of their parents, the American population is not insensible to the advantages accruing from the study of a language so widely spread over all parts of the western States.—*St. Louis Republican.* The Louisville *Anzeiger*, of an earlier date, says: "Various rumors have of late been afloat, purporting that the study of the German language in our free schools was about to be done away with, and the services of the various German teachers no longer needed. We are, however, happy in being able to state to our readers that in the last session of our school trustees, it was resolved not only to retain the study of the German, but even to add two assistant teachers in this department, in the First and Eighth ward Schools, in order that it might the more successfully be carried on." In addition to this, it may be mentioned that there is a law in Illinois which provides that in every county where there is a sufficient number of German settlers, their language must be taught in the public schools.

The New Sloop Brooklyn.—This fine vessel, which was launched on the 27th ult., at Brooklyn, is thus described in the New York *Evening Post:* "The Brooklyn is the first of the five vessels whose construction was authorized by an act of Congress of March 3d, 1857. The others will be named Hartford, Lancaster, Richmond, and Pensacola. The extreme length of the Brooklyn is 247 feet, breadth of beam 43 feet, and the depth from the floor-timbers to the gun-deck beam 21 feet 6 inches. The frame, which is of live oak, is dowelled and bolted together, and double-braced with iron straps. The outside planking is of white oak, and the bulwarks are of yellow pine outside, and white oak inside, and so contrived as to be readily unshipped in the wake of the ten-inch pivot guns, of which there will be one at each end. She has twelve ports on each side, fitted for nine-inch shells of Dahlgren's patent, of which she will carry sixteen for the present. The Brooklyn is a screw propeller, and will be furnished with two horizontal condensing cross-head engines. She will be fully sparred and rigged, so that the principal reliance may be placed upon her sails, while steam is used as an auxiliary."

The Foot of a Horse.—The human hand has often been taken to illustrate Divine wisdom—and very well. But have you ever examined your horse's foot? It is hardly less curious, in its way. Its parts are somewhat complicated, yet their design is simple and obvious. The hoof is not, as it appears to the careless eye, a mere solid lump of insensible bone, fastened to the leg by a joint. It is made up of a series of thin layers, or leaves of horn, about five hundred in number, nicely fitted to each other and forming a lining to the foot itself. Then there are as many more layers belonging to what is called the "coffin-bone," and fitted into this. These are elastic. Take a quire of paper, and insert the leaves, one by one, into those of another quire, and you will get some idea of the arrangement of these several layers. Now, the weight of the horse rests on as many elastic springs as there are layers in his four feet—about four thousand—and all this is contrived, not only for the easy conveyance of the horse's own body, but of human bodies, and whatever burdens may be laid upon him.

The Yellow Locust.—Considering the value of this tree for many purposes, we wonder that it is not more largely cultivated. It is a useful timber for railroad sleepers, fence-posts, wheel-hubs, and in ship-building. It is almost as enduring as the red cedar. For the Western prairies, where the farmer wishes to get shelter for his crops and buildings in the shortest possible time, this is, unquestionably, an excellent tree to plant. Indeed, as we are happy to know, it is already being planted largely in several of the Western States. Railway companies are lining their roads with it, both for the sake of shelter from the winds, and to furnish "ties" for their tracks. It is a peculiarity of this tree, that though a rapid grower, and therefore an enormous feeder, it yet enriches the soil beneath it, probably by its large annual deposit of leaves. Grass grows very luxuriant beneath its shade. This tree may be rapidly propagated by seed harrowed into the soil, or by planting young trees, which will spread in all directions by suckers. Half barren pastures, and hillsides useless for tillage, might be made much more profitable than they now are, by devoting them to groves of locust. Lands of this description have already been made to yield timber worth one hundred dollars an acre.—*American Agriculturist.*

Snake Story.—Two children of Mr. Jacob Schell, living about three and a half miles west from Washington—the one aged nine and the other four years—becoming weary from the excessive heat, laid down on the bed shortly after dinner and were soon fast asleep. Some time during the afternoon Mr. Schell, who had been at work in the field, was compelled to seek the house for shelter from a heavy shower. He had scarcely entered when Mrs. Schell went to the bed to replace some of the covering which had become misplaced, when the horrible sight met her eyes, the head of a huge rattlesnake projecting from between the children, and its body in close proximity to theirs. Mrs. S. was, of course, much frightened, and there is not much doubt but that it would have terminated fatally to at least one of the children, had it not been for the providential arrival of two men, who, with more presence of mind, quietly removed them from either side of the bed at the same time without alarming the snake, thus undoubtedly saving their lives. His "snakeship" was then unceremoniously despatched. It proved to be a very large one, with six rattles in its tail. How he got there is a mystery.—*Peoria Union.*

The Bottom of the Atlantic.—It has now been satisfactorily ascertained by Lieut. Maury, that the basin of the Atlantic ocean is a long trough, separating the Old World from the New, and extending probably from pole to pole. From the top of Chimborazo to the bottom of the ocean, at the deepest place reached by the plummet in the northern Atlantic, the distance, in a vertical line, is nine miles. The deepest part of the north Atlantic is probably somewhere between the Bermudas and the Grand Banks. The waters of the Gulf of Mexico are held in a basin about a mile deep in the deepest part. There is at the bottom of the sea between Cape Race and Newfoundland and Cape Clear in Ireland, a remarkable steppe, which is already known as the "telegraphic plateau." The great circle distance between these two shore lines is sixteen hundred miles, and the sea along this route is probably nowhere more than ten thousand feet deep.

The Log Cabin Burned.—The "Old Log Cabin," so famous in political history, has gone at last. It was the residence of General Harrison at North Bend, about 15 miles below Cincinnati, when he was nominated for President, and was made famous by a thousand songs in the campaign of 1840. It took fire and was totally consumed on a Sunday morning lately. It was occupied by Colonel William H. H. Taylor (who married a daughter of General Harrison) and family, and it was stated that such was the rapid progress of the fire and so late its discovery, that the members of the household barely escaped in their night clothes. Of course nothing was saved in the way of furniture or documents, and the probability is, that many valuable papers, left by President Harrison, together with articles cherished as relics of the Old Hero, and of the early history of the West, have been destroyed with the building.

Oregon and Washington Indians.—The whole number of Indians in Oregon and Washington Territories, as shown by the official reports, is 39,712. Of this number 21,712 are in Washington Territory. The tribes east of the Cascade Mountains number 12,000 persons; the tribes west of the Cascade Mountains 9,712. The Spokanes, who recently defeated Col. Steptoe and his command, are east of the Cascade Mountains, and number 1,100. The Nez Perces, also east, number 3,300. The bands on the Columbia river 1,000. The twelve other tribes east of the Cascade Mountains range from 450 to 700 persons. The fourteen tribes west of the Cascade Mountains range from 100 to 1,700, the most numerous being the Snoqualmie and allied tribes.

The Slaughter which Daily Sustains Us.—When we ride, we sit upon the skin of the pig; when we walk we tread upon the skin of the bullock; we wear the skin of the kid upon our hands, and the fleece of the sheep upon our backs. More than half the world are human beings in sheep's clothing. We eat the flesh of some creatures, of some we drink the milk, upon others we are dependant for the cultivation of the soil; and if it is a pain to us to suffer hunger and cold, we should be scrupulous to avoid inflicting wanton misery upon the animals by means of which we are warmed and fed.

Pressure upon Fish.—Mr. Pell, in his late address to the American Institute on the subject of fish, says that ninety-three feet below the surface of the water a shad would be compelled to bear about the weight of sixty pounds to every square inch of surface on its body; at three hundred and sixty-one feet, one hundred and eighty-one pounds; at six hundred and six feet, two hundred and eighty-six pounds; at four thousand two hundred and six feet, eighteen hundred and thirty-one pounds to the square inch; at six thousand feet over one ton. Whales sometimes descend into the depths of the ocean four thousand nine hundred feet, when they sustain considerably over the enormous weight of two hundred thousand tons—nearly, if not quite, one hundred and thirty-eight tons to each square foot of surface exposed. The fish do not, of course, feel this pressure, as it is exerted on all portions of their bodies alike.

Monument to the Pilgrim Fathers.—A monument is to be erected to the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth; cost from $300,000 to $400,000. It will be built of granite, 153 feet high, 80 feet at the base, with sitting figures from 38 to 70 feet high. It is to be completed in twelve years from August, 1856. Thirty-six thousand dollars have been subscribed, principally in Massachusetts. The society for building the monument have purchased all the estates immediately around the veritable rock, and also a site for the monument, embracing ten acres of land, commanding a fine view of the harbor and locality of the rock.

The Remains of Washington.—The Doylestown *Democrat* learns from a source that it thinks may be relied upon, that Mr. John A. Washington, who has lately sold Mount Vernon to an association of ladies, to secure the home and grave of Washington to the nation, *intends to remove the remains of the Father of his Country from the tomb*, as he does not consider them included in the purchase of the estate. This statement is not to be credited.

More Camels.—A singular enterprise has been projected in Arizona. The difficulty under which settlers there now labor is the cost of transportation; and to relieve them of this to a great extent, a caravan of camels, to cross the intervening desert toward the Gulf of California, is being organized. The experiments of Lieutenant Beale in Texas, and upon his wagon road, prove the utility of the plan.

We Doubt It.—Major Stein, writing from Fort Buchanan, gives almost fabulous accounts of the amount of the precious metals mined in the State of Sonora. The Major expresses the opinion that it is far more prolific of gold and silver than California, and if a territory of the U. S., would yield $10 000,000 annually. He says he has seen single lumps of gold taken from the mines there worth from $3,000 to $5,000.

Witchcraft.—The Manitowoc (Mich.) *Herald* states that the house of a farmer residing in the southwest part of that county was burned to the ground on Saturday week by a company of persons, under the belief that the occupants had bewitched all the cattle in the neighborhood.

Crops in Minnesota.—The Minnesota correspondent of the Cleveland (Ohio) *Plaindealer* says that the area of crops throughout the State of Minnesota this year is at least one-third greater than last year. The corn crop is exceedingly promising.

Commerce of Charleston.—During the fiscal year ending the 30th ult., the exports of Charleston, S. C., amounted in value to $16,494 954; of which over $15,000 000 were in cotton, and $304 321 in breadstuffs. The imports were only $588,712.

There are 23 clerks in the department at Washington from Maine, with an aggregate compensation of $33,200; from New Hampshire, 17 clerks, with $27,800 compensation; from Vermont, 5 clerks, compensation $27,340; from Rhode Island, 3 clerks, compensation $5 200; from Connecticut, 18 clerks, compensation $27,200; total from New England, clerks 84, compensation $137,446. These, however numerous as they seem to be, make but a small show alongside of the States bordering on the capital. Pennsylvania sends 100 clerks, whose aggregate compensation is $140,805; Maryland has 84 clerks, whose compensation is $118,780; Virginia 117 clerks, with an aggregate compensation of $166,850, while the District of Columbia looms up with 382 clerks, who receive $425,718, besides 43 temporary clerks and a legion of copyists, extra. In all 1,320.

Some weeks ago an Irish domestic in the employ of one of the "first families" in Brooklyn, N. Y., met with most singular good fortune in being united in marriage to a wealthy Southerner. The story is, that the Southerner was smitten with her charms, and proposed marriage, when he was accepted. The fair domestic went to her mistress and resigned her charge. She then departed in a carriage, and soon after returned in full dress, proceeding to dispose of her former wardrobe to her less fortunate friends. She was soon after married. Her husband turns out to be a wealthy Southerner, with plenty of property in the Southern States.

Some San Francisco merchants are taking advantage of the prospect, afforded by the expected war between China and Russia, of more extended trading. A vessel left this city a short time since with an assorted cargo for the natives of the Amoor Country. She carried peddlers, mechanics, and two merchants—one of the latter to settle in the country, where he has already established a house, and the other to establish a steam navigation on the Amoor River.

A regular road has been established between Valparaiso and Buenos Ayres across the Corderillas and Pampas. The Corderillas are traversed by means of mules, and the Pampas by horses and cars. Mule carriage ceases at Mendoza, at the eastern foot of the Corderillas. Merchants from Chili often travel by this route when the yellow fever is prevalent at St. Thomas's, and reach Europe by the Brazilian mail packets, in order to avoid crossing the Isthmus of Panama and taking passage in the West India steamers. A short time since some Chilian passengers, having crossed the mountains and Pampas to escape the yellow fever in the Antilles, caught the fever at Rio de Janeiro and died.

A young man named John R Cribbs, only nineteen years of age, was discovered on a raft off Memphis, Tenn., on the 17th ult., and arrested, who murdered his father two years ago, in Gibson County, of that State. He confesses the act, and says it was done in a quarrel, when both he and his father were drunk. He states that since the murder he has known no peace of mind; he has had no settled home, and could rest nowhere. He would as soon suffer in a penitentiary as undergo what he has endured. Like Cain, he has wandered to and fro on the earth, and his punishment was greater than he could bear.

A "Mariner" in the Boston *Journal* contributes the following information: "The almost daily accounts of persons losing their lives by the upsetting of boats, induces me to mention the mode practised by the natives in the Pacific ocean, when their canoes are upset at a distance from the shore, and with whom it is an object to save the boat as well as their lives. They sustain themselves by joining hands across the bottom of the boat and using the other to paddle home, changing hands when fatigue prompts it. It is surprising how long persons can sustain themselves in this way."

A popular actor of Philadelphia went to Cape May a few days since. He accidentally left his watch on his dressing table. A friend going to the Cape took it down. In conjunction with a few others, he got up a complimentary presentation. A presentation speech was made and the reply was gratefully eloquent. A feast followed, after which, on going to his room, he opened the case, which enclosed the watch, and found it to be the one he left at home!

There was a remarkable instance of circumstantial evidence in Monroe County, Arkansas, lately. A man named Lewis had sworn to kill one Passmore, had been seen to go after him with a gun; the gun was heard to go off, and the body of the supposed murdered man was subsequently found. Lewis would inevitably have been hung had not conclusive proof been offered that Passmore was alive and well. They were raftsmen and had quarrelled about an oar.

A Kinderhook shoemaker once promised to have a pair of boots finished on a specified day for ex-President Van Buren, but failed to have them done when called for. In the meantime the ex-President started for Europe and was gone for three years. Upon his return he called for his boots, and was told they were finished "*with the exception of treeing out!*"

The oldest incumbent of any post-office in the United States is General Joseph Locke, now acting postmaster in Bloomfield, Me. He has filled the office for forty-five consecutive years, and though seventy-four years of age, is in full possession of all his faculties, mental and physical.

In referring to high-heeled shoes, an exchange says: "The only objection to high-heeled shoes is that the wearers—particularly flibbertigibits of young girls—are apt to tumble town stairs very often in consequence of the heels catching on the steps."

"Flag Staff" Township on Dead River, a tributary of the Kennebec, is so called from the fact that it was at this point that Benedict Arnold run up the American Flag to the peak of his tent, while on his march to Quebec through the wilds of Maine.

The Press states that a large number of young men in Philadelphia have resolved to try their fortunes in the new gold region. Several parties have already been organized, and will take their departure at the earliest opportunity.

Seven large steamers are now running from San Francisco to Puget Sound, with men and merchandise for the Frazer river mines. The distance from San Francisco to the mouth of the Frazer river is about one thousand miles.

The Western giant, John Mellish, a man of extraordinary height and size, who has been moving about Norfolk for some days, has been sent to his home in Tennessee by the authorities, being deranged.

A foolish girl of 20 married one of the Sioux Chiefs recently at Washington. When she reached his princely wigwam she found it a mud hovel occupied by two other wives! It was a terrible "squashing out" of romance.

A man in Preston, C. W., died recently in consequence of his imprudence displayed in going into an ice house while perspiring freely from excessive heat.

It is estimated by a Memphis paper that there are *only* one hundred and twelve retail whiskey shops in that city.

Merit begets emulation among the noble, but envy among the base.

Punctuality begets confidence, and is the path to honor and respect.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. J. K.—We stopped the papers sent to your address because the time for which you had paid was expired. We always stop Clubs at the expiration of their term, unless we receive orders to the contrary.

"Phil. Historic Association," Toledo, Ohio.—Paper sent to the address of T. N. Tranor.

NEW YORK TABLET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 14, 1858.

THE LAYING OF THE CABLE.

THE worthy people of New York were in their habitual state of business absorption on the forenoon of Thursday, 5th inst. The last thing they would have been likely to think about was undoubtedly the Atlantic cable. After the repeated unsuccessful attempts at stringing the two continents together, they had given up the telegraph-laying expedition as a bad job, and had dismissed it from their minds. Suddenly the heavy stillness of noon was broken by a deep-mouthed newsboy announcing the success of the great enterprise. The effect was electric.

The first blush of belief over, however, people generally relapsed into incredulity or reserved their judgment, showing thereby that they had profited by a practical lesson given them during the Eastern war on the subject of the fall of Sebastopol. A despatch, however, to a leading daily, subsequently confirmed by another from Mr. Cyrus W. Field, put an end to all doubt in the public mind, and the people determined to celebrate the great event in a becoming manner. Many have not waited for an official initiative, but in the exuberance of their delight at this triumph of American energy and perseverance, have indulged in private celebrations on their own individual account.

The faith, however, of our fellow-citizens of the interior has been more spontaneous and their enthusiasm less tardy in its exhibition than have been those of the people of New York. Throughout most of the interior cities the reception of the news was immediately followed by some expression of joy at the intelligence. In Canada the enthusiasm was as great, if not greater, than in the United States.

The latest despatches from Trinity Bay inform us that owing to the necessary preparations, on the part of the telegraph operators, for the transmission of messages, the first despatch—which will be Queen Victoria's greeting to the President of the United States—will not be passed over the wire for some days yet; and doubtless, the official and general celebration of the establishment of telegraphic communication between the Old World and the New, will be delayed until the royal words have reached the Presidential ears. Success in the transmission of that despatch will, if we may judge from present appearances, be the signal for the greatest and most universal *fete* that has ever taken place in this country and in Canada. Ireland who stands now the avant-courier of Europe, holding her antique harp in one hand and the magic wire of communication between two continents in the other, will not be backward in honoring an enterprise in which her position has given her such an important part, and in England it will be celebrated from Land's End to John O'Groat's. The continent of Europe will do honor to this astounding exploit of science, and Imperial France, usually in the van of scientific progress, though she has to regret that she has in no way contributed to the execution of the wonder of the age, will pay a fitting tribute to the genius of that nation she helped to enfranchise.

This triumph of science is so stupendous, the fact that with a feeble wire the ocean has been as it were annihilated, as far as the transmission of Thought is concerned, is so overwhelming, that it is impossible to translate into words the emotions produced by its contemplation. We cannot sufficiently admire the indomitable energy of the man to whom, principally, the world owes this vast work; his wonderful constancy, his unfailing confidence in the midst of disasters more than sufficient to drive all hope from the bosom of ordinary men. His perseverance and activity could only be adequately paid by the success of the enterprise on which he had staked everything—the plaudits of his generation and the gratitude of posterity.

It is not our design at present to discuss the probable effect of diurnal telegraphic communication with the Eastern World. That it will remodel commercial operations and be the commencement of a new epoch in the history of trade we have no doubt. Some persons imagine that its only result will be to crush the poor man still further down while it will still further elevate the rich. The same argument has ever been made against all the great inventions which have been applied to facilitate commerce and communication. The invention of the spinning machine was met with the same cry, railroads and steamboats were anathematized on the same grounds, yet who will deny that since these inventions have signalized the history of human progress, the mass of the working classes have experienced a marked material advancement. A monopoly of the line by the rich is also dreaded, and this dread would not be unfounded had not the poor a guardian in the Press.

The pleasure we feel in chronicling the success of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise results not from our approval of the particular line which has just been laid, but from the triumph of the idea—from the fact that telegraphic communication with the Old World is henceforth a fixed fact. The privileges of our powerful cousin over the water are too great to be approved by us. But this experiment having been successfully tried no long time will elapse before rival lines will be projected having one of their termini on Irish soil and the other on the territory of the United States.

THE SHORTEST PASSAGE YET.—The steamer *Prince Albert*, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather she encountered, having experienced head winds all through, made the run from Galway to Cape Race in six days and fifteen hours. This shows what can be done by the new Galway line. The *Prince Albert* gave despatches to a fishing boat, but they were not forwarded. The *Herald*, which alone publishes the fact, attributes the retaining of the despatches to negligence on the part of the captain of the fishing boat. We hope it may have been nothing else.

MONUMENT TO INTOLERANCE.

THIS is a monumental age. We have taken upon ourselves the task of paying—or promising to pay—the supposed debts of our predecessors in the way of monument raising and statue building. However some of us may be addicted to repudiation, we have no desire to exhibit that proclivity in this regard. It would be as well if we had. Less good marble would be wasted in making mediocrity immortal, or in perpetuating the memory of intolerance.

It is a noble and a cheering sight to see the descendants of really great and good men, of true benefactors to humanity, engaged in the proud and grateful duty of winning from the sculptor's chisel abiding witnesses to the antique virtue of their sires. It is ridiculous and sad to see a people insulting the great, the good, and the wise, by placing on pedestals beside them, the false gods of cliques.

Neither demerits nor mediocrity are sufficient to protect the dead from those who are bitten by this monument mania. The man who dies confident that neither the one nor the other will be handed down in sculptured urn or animated bust may be deceived by some zealous friends who, insisting that he was one of the greatest and best men that ever honored the world by living in it, stereotype him for an astonished posterity in the hopes that somebody will in return, and in a like speculation, cause their littleness to be carved in marble or—more appropriately—cast in brass. Many unfortunate men thus immortalized by mendacious columns, would blush in their graves if they knew the falsehoods which are proclaimed to a sneering world on the stone above them.

So much for the monument mania and a good portion of our modern monuments. And now for the particular monument whose projection has suggested the foregoing remarks.

It is to lift its tall head on the soil of Massachusetts, in the neighborhood of the great blarney stone of America. It is to testify to the Christian virtues, the charity, liberality, benevolence and tolerance which animated the Puritan apostles of New England.

We have not been enlightened as to the design which the artist who has been entrusted with the task of pillaring the Pilgrims, has decided upon. His only difficulty, however, is, as the French say, *l'embarras des richesses*. The history of the Fathers of the New England Church offers rich material for characterizing in the block, the gests of the Pilgrims, the spirit which animated their fatherly breasts and the gentle bosoms of their most proximate descendants. Yet we have but little hope that the striking testimony of history which, couched in granite, would speak volumes to posterity, will be properly employed by the artist. A veracious monument might not be very palatable to the present generation of the Fathers' children. We will therefore take the liberty of suggesting a few scenes in the history of New England—a few devices, which would be as eloquent as truthful.

We would have the column surmounted by a pyre from which the head of an old woman would protrude. Among the colossal figures we would wish to see represented, Roger Williams, fleeing to the wilderness, mid snow and piercing cold, from his puritan persecutors. Next should come Aspinwall, Wheelwright and Ann Hutchinson. The future student of history would therein see, at one glance, the concentrated expression of the Puritan idea of freedom of conscience. Coming down further, the artist should seize on Cotton Mather at the moment when he conceived the religious awakening of 1692 which crowded the scaffold of that great revival with victims of both sexes and of all ages. The Salem story could be effectively sketched in a few of its principal features. Houghton, Parish and Noyes should not be forgotten. The latter might be chiselled as in the utterance of his famous exclamation on seeing eight unfortunates strung up together for witchcraft. The gratitude of the Pilgrims to those aboriginal tribes who kindly received, fed and clothed them might be strikingly illustrated by the sad figure of the last and exiled scion of the Pokanoket chief. The burning of the Pequod village, when nearly six hundred men, women and children were consumed in the flames, and those who attempted to escape from a fiery death, hacked to pieces by the swords of the pious Pilgrim children, or shot down by them as the lurid blaze betrayed their flight. This episode, if rendered as described by Bancroft, would be telling. The same historian's description of the burning of the Narragansett villages—the perishing in the flames of "old women, old men and their babes" would form the subject of an intensely expressive basso-relievo. Among the figures should not be forgotten, the Pious Cobbler of Agawam. He should bear in his hand the book in which he proved that it was no sin to kill Irish men or women as they were predestined to be destroyed.

The base of the column might also be adorned with Quakers' ears, rods, whips, whipping posts, racks, stocks, branding irons, halters, scarlet letters, and irons for burning the tongues of Quakers. One side of the base might be devoted to selections from the Blue Laws, to show the Christian spirit of Puritan legislation. For example, that which, under fine, forbade shooting at any game, except Indians—that which decreed the sale of insolvent debtors—that which condemned Catholic priests to banishment and to death on their return, and which made it legal for any one to arrest them without a warrant, &c. Subjects to inspire the sculptor, as we before said, are not wanting, in the history of Puritanical sway.

There is one peculiarity with regard to monument raising in this country, which may delay the perfection of the present project. Subscriptions for monuments to those whose virtue, wisdom, and patriotism, bequeathed such a bright birthright to us, come in very slowly, and in such a case as the present, where the claims of the "monumentees" are of such a peculiar nature—so sectarian and so sectional—it is reasonable to suppose that our constitutional apathy to monumental appeals will be more than usually noticeable. Out of $400,000, which the monument is to cost, but $30,000 figure on paper, and $15,000 only have been received in cash. A fifth of the latter sum has been given by the Legislature of Massachusetts which State almost exclusively furnishes the subscribers. The time for the completion of the work is 1868, so that the artist has time enough to meditate his design, if that of the committee should ever acquire granitic solidity.

HOME WORK FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

IT is an old saying that many people who can discern a mote in the eye of their neighbor are very slow to discover a beam in their own. Our American Foreign Mission Societies and Bible Societies are chronically subject to this ocular malady. They have a most extraordinary power of vision for discovering "heathens" in other countries, and the wonder is that they have not invented a sort of proselytizing Lord Rosse's telescope for discovering the imaginary spiritual wants of the men in the moon—but they are altogether blind to the astonishing heathenism of nominal professors of their various creeds within the boundaries of the United States, nay, even within the limits of that puritanical portion of our confederation known as New England. We learn this fact from the report of a Home Mission—the only one which seems to be free from the myopy before alluded to. This report was submitted to the General Association of Massachusetts. It states that throughout the rigidly righteous States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Vermont, not more than one quarter of the population attend church. In this document is found the statement—which must be highly flattering to those who gave the reverend Robinson Scott seventy thousand dollars for the evangelization of Ireland—that there are in New England, nearly a

million and a half of people who are practically heathens.

If the reverend Robinson Scott were made aware of the deplorable state of New England he might be induced to return those seventy thousand dollars—if they be not already sunk in the "evangelization" of the Emerald Isle.

MONASTIC ORDERS.

THE AUGUSTINIANS.

The illustrious order which owes its origin to, and takes its name from the great St. Augustine, cannot be well placed before the reader in a concrete form. Extending over all the ages from the fifth century down, and embracing within its circle very many of the religious communities, differing more or less from each other in their particular "rules,"—although all professing to follow the primary Rule of St. Augustine—it is not so easy to bring them together even in thought. The Benedictines appear before us in admirable unity and uniformity, so do the Franciscans and the Dominicans, and the more modern Society of Jesus. But it is not so with the Augustinians. They were hermits, dwelling in huts and caverns; they were cloistered monks and cloistered nuns; they were Brothers of Mercy and Trinitarians for the Redemption of Captives; they were knights, fighting the battles of Christendom against the Moslem; they were *Servants of Mary*, spreading devotion to that gracious Queen by word and work;—they were canons, regular and secular, engaged in the sacred ministry; in short, there was hardly any branch of public or private charity, hardly any department of Christian life, in which some of the Augustine communities did not labor. They appear to us as the almost ubiquitous order, existing everywhere, doing all manner of work needful for the common weal, whether in prayer and meditation or in active service. Their acts being, therefore, more diversified, and more multiform in character, it is not so easy, as we have already said, to give them shape or bring them tangibly into notice. The prevailing character of the order has rather been of the quiet and contemplative kind, although many of their institutions were the noblest and most admirable public charities. It was one of their order, St. John de Matha, who, with a devoted companion, St. Felix of Valois, founded and organized the noble order of Trinitarians, for the redemption of Christian slaves, and another, St. Peter Nolasco, who founded the beneficent order of Our Lady of Mercy, having the same object in view, with the additional one of relieving poor imprisoned debtors. This last was at first a knightly order, but in process of time it lost its chivalric character, and the members becoming priests were known as the *Fathers of Mercy*. Numberless other institutions of charity originated with the Augustinians, and various communities of men and women have, in all ages, devoted themselves to a life of prayer and penance under the thrice-blessed rule of St. Augustine, the illustrious model of penitents. It may, therefore, be imagined what a glorious circle of sainted names adorns the brow of this venerable order, taken in its two grand divisions, male and female.

Beginning with its great founder St. Augustine, and his mother St. Monica, who is considered the first Augustinian nun, we find the order adorned with the virtues of a St. John Nepomucen, martyr, a St. Nicholas Tolentino, a St. John de Matha and St. Felix of Valois (already mentioned), St. Philip Benoszi, the great Saint of the *Servites*, St. Norbert, founder of the Premonstratensians, St. Peter Nolasco and St. Raymond Nonnatus, St. Thomas of Villanova, Archbishop of Valencia, St. Lawrence Justinian, of Venice, St. Bridget, the royal Saint of Sweden, foundress of the order of Brigittines, with her sainted daughter and successor in her abbacy, St. Catherine called "of Sweden." Numberless other Saints have sprung directly from the bosom of this great order, and many others are claimed by its writers in virtue of the rule they followed, without any direct connection with the order. Of this number are St. Patrick and St. Bridget, the two great patrons of Ireland, with the Saints of that country who sprang into spiritual life from their teachings and example.

The two great military brotherhoods known in history as the Knights Templars and the Knights of St. John were also branches of the Augustinian order.

Although the Augustinians have done little for the arts as compared with the Benedictines and others yet to be named, still it does not follow that we are not largely indebted to them even on that score. The Church of the *Annunziata*, in Florence, which belonged to the Augustinian *Servites*, is still the wonder and the admiration of all travellers of taste. "Every one," says Mrs. Jameson, "who has been at Florence must remember the Church of the *Annunziata*; every one who remembers that glorious Church, who has lingered in the cloisters and the *Cortile*, where Andrea del Sarto put forth all his powers— . . . will feel interested in the Order of the Servi." Augustinian abbeys and churches of lesser note, but still possessing various degrees of beauty and magnificence, and more or less embellished by the glorious artists of the middle ages, are to be found in almost every country of Europe, as are also living branches of the great family tree. Even in the old historic city of Northern America, the half-monastic fortress of the St. Lawrence, Quebec, there exists a flourishing communnity of cloistered Augustinian nuns who keep a boarding school by dispensation, (for teaching is not within their province,) established there in the good old days when Canada was "La Nouvelle France." If space permitted we would like to say more of this and other institutions which have come under our notice, but the subject will wait.

A GREAT WEEK FOR IRELAND.

We look upon the past week as a very great week for Ireland—perhaps the very greatest that has dawned upon her for some time. Were it merely in a selfish point of view our Irish fellow-citizens should see with no small pleasure the happy termination of the last attempt to lay the trans-Atlantic cable. The eyes of the world have been alternatively turned during the week which has just expired to Trinity Bay on our Continent, and to Valentia on the Old. The successful laying of the cable has brought Ireland at once full in the gaze of the nations, and has commenced for her the realization of the advantages which sooner or later are assured by her position. The office which she is destined henceforth to fill—that of interpreter between the Old World and the New—is a noble mission. Britannia and Columbia will for the future listen with breathless attention to the words that daily fall from the lips of Hibernia, which for so long a time gave forth but sounds of wailing. The electric current of commerce flowing through the veins of the old land will inspire her with vigor and open new sources of industry and wealth.

During the past week too we had the pleasure of hearing the newsboys crying through the streets the arrival of the steamer *Prince Albert*, from the port of Galway, after having made Cape Race in six days and fifteen hours, and bringing three days later news. Thus, another of Ireland's dreams gives fair promise of realization.

We think our Irish readers will agree with us that the events of the week, as far as Ireland is concerned, justify the caption of our article.

A Ladies' Fair for the benefit of the new Catholic Church of Jamaica, L. I., was opened at Rockaway on Monday, the 9th inst., and will be kept open one week.

The Catholics of New Brighton will have a grand Pic Nic on Thursday, 19th of August, in the Woods adjoining Lafayette Avenue, for the benefit of the school under the charge of the Sisters of Charity, attached to St. Peter's Church, New Brighton, Staten Island. Boats leave the Ferry foot of Whitehall street every hour from 6, A.M., returning leave Staten Island every hour until 7, P.M.

THE LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF THE NEW ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

The corner stone of the new St. Patrick's Cathedral will be laid by the Most Rev. Archbishop on Sunday next, the 15th inst., festival of the Assumption of Our Blessed Lady, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

All the clergy of the diocese, both secular and regular, not prevented by their duties, are invited to be present at the ceremony. This invitation is extended to the clergymen of the neighboring dioceses, who can conveniently attend. They are requested to meet at a quarter past three o'clock, P. M., in the Rectory of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Fiftieth street, near the Fourth avenue.

The procession will move at a quarter to 4 o'clock, P.M., up Fiftieth street towards Fifth-avenue, and thence to the stand erected for the Right Rev. Prelates of the Province and the Clergy, where the sermon will be preached by the Most Rev. Archbishop.

The procession will move in the following order:

1. Fifty members of the different Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul, five abreast.
2. Acolyte with Holy Water Vase.
3. Processional Cross between two Acolytes carrying lighted tapers.
4. One hundred boys in red cassocks and surplices.
5. The Right Rev. Bishops, in cope and mitre, attended by their Chaplains.
6. The Archiepiscopal Cross borne by a Sub-Deacon in dalmatic.
7. The Most Rev. Archbishop with Assistant Ministers.
8. The Archiepiscopal Insignia bearers.
9. The Rev. Clergy, four abreast, in cassock, cap and surplice.
10. Fifty members of the different Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul, five abreast.

This order will be preserved during the whole time of the ceremony, and until the procession will have returned to the rectory by the same way it came.

Immediately after the address of the Archbishop the ceremony of the laying of the corner stone will be begun according to the rites prescribed in the Roman Pontifical.

The anthems, psalms, and other portions of the service will be chanted alternately by the choir of 100 boys and by the clergy.

In order that the march of the procession may not be impeded during the ceremonies, a space will be reserved for making the circuit of the foundation wide enough to allow seven abreast. This space will be kept clear by the members of the various Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul, who, as well as the other members who form the guard of the procession, will be known by their badges.

The ceremony will be closed by the solemn Pontifical benediction and by the chant of the *Te Deum*, after which the procession will return to the rectory in the same order it came.

According to an ancient Catholic custom, the faithful are in the habit, on such occasions, of making a spontaneous offering. In order to facilitate their complying with this custom, the members of the Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul, after having aided in preserving order during the ceremony, will form in procession passing by the East end of the foundation along Fifty-first street to the Fifth avenue, and down the Fifth avenue, so close to the corner stone, that each one may easily place his offering.

The ceremonies will be conducted by the Rev. Fcs. McNeirny, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Brennan, Slevin and Conron.

The first lay patrons of the new Cathedral are requested to meet the Archbishop at the rectory on return of the procession.

By order, Fcs. McNeirny,
Master of Ceremonies.

A CARD.

The Archbishop is deeply obliged to those Catholic Benevolent Societies of whatever name, that have manifested a desire to be present at laying the corner stone of the new Cathedral in all the force of their numbers, and to contribute their mite towards the carrying out of this great work.

This they will have an opportunity of doing, by depositing on the corner stone, as an offering to God, whatever sum they may be pleased or able to offer, either in their aggregate capacity or as individuals.

But the Archbishop would think it inexpedient, if not imprudent, for them to appear in their organized character with banners, music, &c. There will be occasions hereafter in which it will be lawful for them to form such processions in connection with the progress of our new Cathedral.

But for laying the corner stone, the Archbishop thinks that none but the clergy and the boys who shall chant the service, should appear in procession.

New York, *August 9th*, 1858.

MEETING OF PASSENGERS ON BOARD THE "PRINCE ALBERT."

August 8, 1858.

At a meeting held on board the *Prince Albert*, Mr. Isaac Gibson in the chair, the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Monogh, seconded by Mr. Porter, and carried unanimously:

We, the undersigned first and second class passengers by the steamer *Prince Albert*, from Galway to New York, feel much gratification at the close of our voyage in expressing not only our entire confidence in the professional skill and ability of Captain Waters and the other officers of the ship, but we would also bear testimony to their kind and courteous attention which have so much contributed to make our voyage a pleasant one.

(Signed) Isaac Gibson, Chairman.
Robert Reeves, Secretary.

A new Irish Journal.—We have just received the first number of a new weekly Irish journal called the *Irishman*, edited by D. Holland, Esq., of the *Ulsterman*, whose letters on the state of Gweedore have been so extensively republished by the Press on both sides of the Atlantic, The *Irishman* is published simultaneously in Dublin and Belfast. The foremost article of the *Irishman's* creed is the nationality of Ireland. As to the means to be employed for effecting this great object the prospectus of the new journal speaks as follows:

The present is not an hour of bloody revolution. Not to grasp the sword must Ireland stretch out its hand to-day. The cause of our people is indeed still the same as that which nerved the red hand of O'Neill, and consecrated the heroism of Limerick; but not with the same weapon can the battle now be fought; the sword of the warrior has rusted; to-day we fight with the tongue of the teacher and the pen of the journalist; but, pen or sword, we still fight for the one cherished possession of our ancient race, the unconquerable and undying Nationality of the Irish people.

Another Change of Ministry in Canada.—Mr. Brown's ministry has been but short-lived. It is already numbered with the ministries that were, and its successor has already been formed, with very few exceptions, of the same gentlemen who composed the McDonald ministry. The following shows the new combination:

Premier	Mr. Carter.
Attorney-General for the East	Mr. McDoual.
Attorney-General for the West	Mr. Galt.
Inspector-General	Mr. Alleyn.
Provincial Secretary	Mr. Belleau.
Speaker of Legislative Council	Mr. Sicotte.
Commissioner of Public Works	Mr. Rose.
Solicitor-General for the East	Mr. Ross.
President of the Council	Mr. Van Koughnet.
Commissioner of Crown Lands	Mr. Smith.
Postmaster-General	Mr. Sherwood.
Receiver-General	Mr. Allibone.

Studies will be resumed at the Academy of the Holy Infancy, Manhattanville, on Monday, August 30th.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Notice to Persons Getting up Clubs.—Clubs in all cases *must* be sent to one address, unless each Subscriber pay 20 cents extra, for which we will write his name on the paper. Large Clubs of 10, 20, or 50, can have the paper sent in two or more packages directed to as many different persons, for distribution at Club prices.

☞ Agents and others will oblige us by strictly following the above rules. *We will admit of no deviation from them.*

Now Ready—First Volume of the New York Tablet, with Portrait of Archbishop Hughes, handsomely bound, containing Personal Recollections of O'Connell, by O'Neill Daunt; Elinor Preston, Maureen Dhu, &c., by Mrs. J. Sadlier; with all the current events of the past year, being a complete History of 1857-8. Price $2 50.

Mr. Daniel Finn is appointed our Special Agent for the State of Michigan to canvass and collect for the Tablet. He has also a good assortment of Books or sale.

Mr. Leonard is authorized to collect and canvass for the Tablet in Carmansville, Manhattanville, &c.

Mr. Eugene Coleman, Bookseller, 27 1-2 Madison street, New York, is duly authorized to solicit Subscribers and Advertisements for the Tablet.

The New York Tablet and *Metropolitan Magazine* only Four Dollars per year, payable in advance.

The New York Tablet and *Brownson's Review* only Five Dollars per year, payable in advance.

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Literature.

THE CATHOLIC YOUTHS' MAGAZINE. Baltimore: JOHN MURPHY & Co. Pittsburg: GEORGE QUIGLEY. August, 1858. Vol I. No. 12.

The present number of this excellent little periodical closes the first volume of the work. Its contents are admirably adapted for the perusal of the Catholic Youth of this country. No. 12 contains, in addition to other very interesting articles, an illustrated description of the Giant's Causeway, the Grey Man's Path and Carrick-a-rede Bridge. Interesting and easily accomplished chemical amusements are suggested for the juveniles. The publishers promise improvements in the coming volume which will render the magazine still more attractive and entertaining. The Youths' Magazine deserves well of Catholic parents, and we hope they will endeavor to increase the sphere of its usefulness by diffusing it among the young of both sexes.

THE METROPOLITAN. August, 1858. Vol. I. No. 7. Baltimore: JOHN MURPHY & Co.

This interesting Catholic monthly contains a continuation of the various interesting sketches and tales which have been lately commenced in its pages. The biographical sketch of his Holiness Pope Pius IX. embraces the period between the proposal of a new ministry by the conspirators and the departure of His Holiness from Rome. The first book of a remarkable poem in blank verse, entitled "Redemption," by John D. Bryant, Esq., M.D., is presented to the reader.

Messrs. D. APPLETON & Co., of Broadway, have sent us the third volume of their valuable American Cyclopædia. It is on our list of books for notice.

The Rev. Francis Stroker will please accept our thanks for a copy of the Wisconsin State Directory, which he had the kindness to send us. We wish our friends in the other States of the Union would send us the Directories of their respective States. They would be of much use to us.

LIVES AND TIMES OF THE UNITED IRISHMEN.

The first volume of a new edition of the *Lives and Times of the United Irishmen*, which is intended to be completed in four volumes, in improved form, and at about half the original cost, has made its appearance in Dublin. The work appeared originally in the year 1842 and was completed in seven volumes in 1846. A variety of new and authentic information will be found appended to the present edition, and the author, Dr. Madden, in the course of his prefatory address, makes use of the following words:

The good to be effected by the history of such times as those of 1798, and the numerous crimes committed in them, is the prevention of similar evils, by pointing out the inevitable result of them in the long run, the calamities which overtake the policy of unjust rule, the prepetrators of cruel and barbarous acts, the retributive justice, slow but sure, which, sooner or later, visits every signal violation of humanity with punishment.

The political aims and objects of the men whose lives and actions are the subject of this work, it would be absurd to consider apart from the nature of the government under which they lived. In forming any opinion of their conduct in relation to it, the grand question for consideration is, whether the system of corruption, rapacity, terror, and injustice under which Ireland was ruled at the period in question, deserved the name of government, or had totally departed from all those original principles and intentions on which all ruling power claims to be founded, and had divested itself of those attributes with which it is presumed to be endowed.

I have now only to recapitulate the objects I had in view in undertaking the work—to do justice to the dead, and a service to the living, by deterring rulers who would be tyrants from pursuing the policy of 1798. To carry out this object it was necessary to exhibit the evils of bad government—the mischievous agency of spies, informers, stipendiary swearers, and fanatical adherents; to expose the wickedness of exasperating popular feelings, or exaggerating the sense of public wrongs, of fomenting rebellion for State purposes, and then employing savage and inhuman means to defeat it. It was no less incumbent on me to direct attention to the great fact of modern times—the power of breaking down bad government, when there is a stage for public opinion, and the energies to back it, of a self-reliant, tolerant, truth-loving, educated people, and, moreover, the direction of earnest leaders resolute and upright, self-denying, single-minded men, determined by peaceful means, and by resistance of a passive kind, to confront and overcome the illegalities and acts of violence of any administration that departs from the purpose for which it was created—namely, the distribution of justice, equal and impartial among all classes of the community. But the difficulty is not so great for the oppressed to break their bonds as it is to find the qualities of mind, the training of opinion, and the teaching of heart and head, the feelings of self-respect, and due appreciation of the rights of opinion, the worth and merits of others, which serve to constitute true men, worthy of the privileges of nationality and self-government, and fitted to maintain them.

PATER NOSTER.

Thy praises, sovereign Lord, in songs of joy
Transported nature's countless tongues employ;
The artless warbler of the summer grove,
In tuneful gushes, sings Creating Love;
The lowliest lily of the lowly dell,
O'er God's dear praises standeth sentinel;
All hues, all odors, thy loved power confess,
Thou sovereign Bounty, sovereign Loveliness!

Through solemn spaces radiant systems roll,
In rapt obedience to the sovereign Soul;
Harmonious worlds thy lofty praises hymn
Where, lost to sight, but shapeless vapors swim;
Four choral voices, sweetly various, chime
In grand accord through every land and clime,
And whispering forests, and the surging main
One Lord, one God, triumphantly proclaim;
While "Sanctus, sanctus, sanctus, Lord, Most High,"
Adoring hosts of glowing seraphs cry,
Nor mortal ages, nor eternal years,
Exhaust the praise of nature, angels spheres.
Thy sovereign glories, Lord, our souls confess,
Confess thy erring creatures' littleness;
Yet not to spheres, nor angels, can resign
The dearest claim on Goodness so benign;
Our Father! lo, what gracious raptures swell
The bosom where th' eternal Son doth dwell!
Our Father! lo, what tender graces flow
Upon a world once lost in hopeless woe!
Our Father! lo, the fervid Asian cries!
Our Father! lo, the Celt devoutly sighs!
Our Father! lo, the wandering Indian bends
His swarthy knees where, wrapt in mists, descends
Niagara's solemn flood; the cultured Greek
And Afric bondman, in his bondage meek!
Our Father! from Atlantic's rocky shore,
Pacific's balmy isles, from mountains hoar,—
Himmaleh, Andes, Alps and Rocky-chains
Which traverse glaciered poles and tropic plains,—
All voices, nations, tongues, concordant, swell
Thy praises dear, whom none can praise too well;
While over all, seas, nations, kingdoms, thrones,
Thy voice, loved Mother, reverently intones,
Thee, sovereign Lord, "Our Father," lo! we claim
Per Jesum Christum, well beloved name!

A FALSE GENIUS.

BY MISS A. A. PROCTOR.

I see a Spirit by thy side,
Purple-winged and eagle-eyed,
Looking like a Heavenly guide.

Though he seem so bright and fair,
Ere thou trust his proffered care,
Pause a little, and beware!

If he bid thee dwell apart,
Tending some ideal smart,
In a sick and coward heart;

In self-worship wrapped alone,
Dreaming thy poor griefs are grown,
More than other men have known;

Dwelling in some cloudy sphere,
Though God's work is waiting here,
And God deigneth to be near;

If his torch's crimson glare
Show thee evil everywhere,
Tainting all the wholesome air;

While with strange distorted choice,
Still disdaining to rejoice,
Thou wilt hear a wailing voice;

If a simple, humble heart,
Seem to thee a meaner part
Than thy noblest aim and art;

If he bid thee bow before
Crowned Mind and nothing more,
The great idol men adore;

And with starry veil enfold
Sin, the trailing serpent old,
Till his scales shine out like gold;

Though his words seem true and wise,
Soul, I say to thee, Arise,
He's a Demon in disguise!

[Translated for the NEW YORK TABLET.]

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

I. Oh my good friends, but the devil is clever! Where falsehood would not do, or would not succeed in keeping us in his wicked way, he knows how to have recourse to truth;—but to truth which is true for others rather than for us, and which, applied to ourselves, will mislead us as surely as the most infernal error.

Our proverb is a striking example of this. Certainly when, in the decline of life, God sends us the good inspiration of being converted, it is also God who inspires the thought *better late than never;* that we were undoubtedly wrong to put off our conversion so long, to live years and years in utter forgetfulness of our duties; but that pardon is promised to sincere repentance, at whatever moment it is manifested, &c., &c. It is likewise certain that when we see those who are near and dear to us postponing for a long, long time their return to the fold, we are not to despair of their salvation, and, while redoubling our prayers that God may at length touch their hearts, we must hope and believe that repentance will come, and, therefore, say as regards them: *Better late than never.*

But you, dear friends and readers, is it in this sense you take our proverb? Some of you perhaps may, and I commend you for it. But there are others, who, when the idea of conversion knocks at the door of their heart (and that occurs, perhaps, daily), in order to get rid of the importunate suggestion, will say: "I have no time just now; but I will be converted after I get through with such an affair, when I retire from business, when my children are all settled for life. At any rate, I will surely be converted at the hour of death. I have repeatedly warned my family, whenever they see me dangerously ill, to bring a priest even before they go for the doctor. After all, *better late than never*, and thank God I am not the man to die in a state of final impenitence."

Do you not, in the first place, my good friends, consider this language very disrespectful towards the Sovereign Master, and worthy only of those careless debtors who say to their creditor: "I would rather owe you all my life than to deny my debt for one moment?" Have you seen many such debtors pay off their debts before they die? I much fear not. In like manner, be assured that God is little honored by the resolution to repent at the hour of death, and that most of those who thus keep saying *better late than never*, will *never* see that *late* on which they reckon;—nearly all of them die insolvent, and you well know the dreadful prison to which they are eternally condemned who would not even try to pay the debt due to their Creator. I have myself known very worthy, and very honorable persons who put off their conversion from one time to another for as much as fifteen years—death took them at last by surprise, and they had not time to see a priest! They spoke very well on Religion. They believed in it, and had, as I said, admonished their friends to bring the priest before the doctor when their end was approaching. But God, my friends, is not thus at our command. He who promised forgiveness to the penitent thief, has given us no surety of seeing the morrow, as St. Peter tells us. Think of this, and tremble. If to-morrow belonged to you, you might, to a certain extent, put off till to-morrow such or such an important act. But *to-morrow* belongs only to God; the present moment only is yours; make use of it, then, to set yourself right, for, another moment and you may be called to appear before God—then it will be too late.

II. All this, dear readers, you may have said to yourselves a thousand times; and I am here, it may be, but the echo of your own conscience. Why, then, are you not converted?

It would be too tedious to answer this *why;* for you are not all bound by the same chains, and I would need to point out to each his own bonds, with the most effectual means of breaking them.

Perhaps you have no faith. Well! if you really desire to have it, your prayers and your perseverance will infallibly obtain it for you. Perhaps there is that in your soul which must be driven out before you can invite the God of all purity to enter; for *no man can serve two masters;* and you cannot at the same time serve God and money, or God and pleasure, or God and hatred. Perhaps it is human respect that keeps you back, and you dread the ridicule of your companions. In that case you ought to know that it requires only a little courage to overcome that shameful cowardice. Ask it of God; He will give it to you, and you will see what bugbear it was that frightened you.

But there are some amongst you who are neither restrained by the want of faith, nor by their passions, nor even human respect; who think, live, speak as Christians, and yet do not discharge one of the first duties of Christianity, that is *confession* (out with the big word!) It is to these persons that I wish to address myself. They are in reality farther from God than the others, precisely because they are apparently nearer to Him, and the short distance which separates them from Him, they have, *for years*, hesitated to cross. Do you know what these men want in order to be really good Christians? Very little, in appearance; and yet that little is *all;* it is like the leaven which raises the dough, like the salt which gives food its flavor, like the light which seems to give objects their form and color. They want a *Christian intention.*

Yes, my good friends, in order to belong to God, you have neither to change your faith, your morals, nor your speech. You know and venerate religion; your words are edifying; your actions are those of an honest man, a good husband, an indulgent master, an upright citizen. Every one, seeing you so regular in your life, look upon you as a Christian, and I know some who would not believe me if I told them you had not made your Pascal Communion. Once more, what is it you want? *All* in reality. You want to do, *for the love of God*, what you do to gain the esteem of men, or the approval of your own conscience, or even through custom, following the bent of a naturally good disposition. You want *God.* You see it is no small thing, after all!

Reflect on it seriously, I entreat you. Is it not a grievous thing to think that, without changing your actions in any way, they might merit heaven for you, and that, nevertheless, if you do not change your intention, no matter how praiseworthy those actions are, you are going straight *to hell?*

III. And how can you hear people call you *an honest man?* You know as well as I that you are wanting in your first duty, viz.—your duty to God;—you are also aware that between the honest man according to the world, and the honest man according to God, notwithstanding the exterior resemblance of acts, there is a wide abyss. You know that your conscience accuses you of many faults. You know it so well, that, if you were told, honest man as you are: "You are going to die this moment—suddenly, and without *confession,*" you would shrink with horror at the thought, and prefer the slowest and most painful death, with time to make preparation. Is this true, or is it not?

For pity's sake, then, my good friend, establish God in your soul, and you will see what peace and what confidence will enter with Him. You will find yourself amply repaid for the trouble the effort caused you.

Never say again, then, *Better late than never;* say rather: *Better to day* than to-morrow; and let not this day's sun set on the sad spectacle of an upright and honest man exposing himself to be lost for ever!

CATHOLIC PROGRESS IN ROCHESTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TABLET.

ROCHESTER, July 19th, 1858.

It is not more than forty years ago, full in the memory of many of our inhabitants, that there was not a single edifice raised in Rochester to the worship of God, in the form of the Catholic faith; neither was there a school, a convent, a seminary, nor any Catholic institution. But the time has changed since then, and now the good Catholic has his church close by his door. There are now in Rochester seven Catholic churches, all large, sufficient, and well attended; two are German, one French, and four attended by Irish, American, English, and all those Catholics who speak the English language. The largest of those churches is the German, (St. Joseph,) which is a splendid edifice; it is capable of accommodating about two thousand persons; its graceful architecture and towering steeple are the admiration of all strangers and travellers who come this way.

The next in size is St. Mary's, which is now in course of completion, and when finished will not be surpassed in architectural beauty and internal decoration. The congregation at present occupy the basement, which is spacious. St. Patrick's, situated in the northern part of the city, has of late been painted, renovated, extended, and carpeted. The others are situated as follows: The Immaculate Conception on Corn Hill, St. Bridget's, situated in Dublin street, St. Mary's, (French,) near where the principal portion of the French inhabitants reside, and St. Peter's, (German,) situated in the Dutch settlement.

Besides those churches there are dependent institutions as follows: The Orphan Asylum for the protection of destitute children of the female sex; there are now over one hundred and fifty orphan girls clothed and fed at the expense of the benevolent, and under the care of six charitable Sisters, who nobly volunteered their services for the protection and well-being of those innocent little ones who were thrown on the world by means of death or poverty without a guardian to bring them up in the way they should go, or protect them from the snares that surround destitution. Next comes the Academy, a school for boys, with over four hundred scholars, and accommodation for half as many more. Then there are the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, an institution for girls in the higher branches of education. This Seminary receives pupils from all parts of the coun-

try. Next there are the Sisters of St. Mary's for the education of all children of the female sex free of charge. Their school is attended by about two hundred children who have homes in the city.

We have an hospital, a spacious stone building, in the western part of the city, wholly under the management of six Sisters, who take good care that all entrusted to them will receive there all that good will and kind attention can bestow, to whatever religion they may belong. Besides all those schools above stated there are seven others attached to the churches enumerated, making eleven in all, with an average attendance of about two hundred. Thus you see the good Catholic people of Rochester are well provided in all things necessary to make them happy, and if they be not so it is their own fault.

An Old Resident.

EXAMINATION OF THE CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOL, PERTH.

Perth, C. W., August 1, 1858.

The examination of the Female department of this School took place on Thursday, the 22d ult., in presence of a very large and respectable audience, composed of the parents and friends of the children. The Very Rev. J. H. McDonagh presided. The pupils acquitted themselves in a manner that was highly creditable both to themselves and their Teacher, Miss Daly. The examination commenced at one o'clock, P. M., and lasted till five. The exercises opened with an address to their Very Rev. Pastor, expressive of their gratitude for his kindness and interestedness during the year. A drama, entitled "Examination Day at a Convent," was gone through, the performance of which elicited the greatest praise from all present, each of the pupils enacting their part admirably.

This was written by Miss Daly, as also a Geographical Voyage or Tour through part of Canada and the Eastern States. The places through which *les voyageurs* passed was traced on the map, and very accurately described. But the most interesting of all was the thorough knowledge evinced by the pupils throughout the entire examination. There was none of that backwardness or stammering so common at such places. Each of the young ladies seemed to have full confidence in herself, and answered in a manner that was truly surprising. The whole concluded with another Drama, entitled "The Trials of an Orphan," which called forth rapturous applause.

There was a meeting of the supporters of the School in the afternoon called by the Trustees, which was opened by a very eloquent speech from the Rev. Mr. O'Connell, of Richmond, complimentary to the teacher and pupils. The Rev. gentleman said he had been at several examinations at Convents and other Schools both in Upper and Lower Canada, but never had he witnessed such proficiency, taking into consideration the short period that the School was in operation. Several complimentary addresses were delivered indicative of their approval and regard for Miss Daly, and to show that their respect was substantial they voted her an increase of $60 to her present salary.

A Pic-nic, composed of the children of the School, was held on the grounds of the Very Rev. J. H. McDonagh, and at which he presided. A great concourse of the most respectable of our citizens were present. The St. Patrick's Brass Band attended, and the highest praise is due to them for their exertions. Several addresses were delivered, all tending to show the high respect in which our beloved Pastor was held. On the whole it is gratifying to see what a little exertion can do, and this day is evidence enough to prove that the Catholics of Perth are a religious as well as a progressive people.

H.

The Earl of Carlisle in a new Character.—The Earl of Carlisle has been employing his time, since he resigned the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, in the consideration of theological subjects, and the result has been the production of a work entitled "The Second Vision of Daniel." The work, which is to be given to the world in a few days, is a paraphrase of the prophetical writings, and is likely to create some excitement amongst theologians.

Burns's House at Mossgiel.—Mossgiel, the poetic home of Scotland's national bard, is about to be dismantled, to provide increased and improved accommodation to the present tenant of the farm. Its identity, now complete almost as the poet left it, will soon be difficult to trace.—*Ayr Advertiser.*

OUR DUBLIN CORRESPONDENCE.

The Tory government in Ireland.—Legal gossip.—The Dublin Tablet.—The Rev. Henry Grattan Guinness.—The Archbishop of Dublin.—Line of packets from Dublin to Melbourne.—Publications.—Withdrawal of the Dublin Police Bill.—Visit of the Lord Lieutenant's Scottish tenantry to Dublin.—Death of one of the pilots charged with having attempted to run the "Indian Empire" on a rock.

Dublin, July 23d, 1858.

'Tis amusing enough to take note of the industry with which the Tory government in Ireland are making their hay whilst their political sun is up. Ever so many nice places are being created by mysterious "jobs," and men of the real true-blue sort, who cannot shake hands with a Papist without being in danger of getting a fit immediately after—who have hungered after office for many weary years, and who had almost given up all hope, have been suddenly thrust into various nice berths—Registrarships, Secretaryships, Assistant-Barristerships, and such like, and made comfortable for life, as much to their own surprise as that of any one else. Orange magistrates of counties and cities are being appointed by the dozen. A shoal of briefless, brainless barristers were advanced to the dignity of the Inner-Bar the other day merely because their political and religious feelings came up to the required mark. Nobody cares much about this, (except for the sake of the respectability of the bar,) nor is it at all likely that the change will be beneficial in a pecuniary point of view to the learned gentlemen, for attorneys don't give briefs to blockheads whose only recommendation to those who conferred dignity on them is that they "go the whole animal" in hating the Pope, Catholics, and Catholicity generally, but these individuals may in the course of time be stuffed into Assistant-Barristerships and other offices in which it would be in their power to do much harm. The Clerkship of the Hanaper, the office which was held by the late Mr. John O'Connell, was bestowed upon Mr. Ralph Cusack, a gentleman who took every opportunity of signalizing himself at the Board of Guardians, the Registry Courts, and elsewhere, by smashing Catholic interests and dodging Catholic rights by technicalities of law. Of course he was working for place, and he has been rewarded. It is said that Mr. John O'Connell had scarcely ceased to exist when this gentleman had his appointment in his pocket. The appointment is not to be much regretted, if it have the effect of keeping him on his office-stool the remainder of his days, for then the Catholic citizens will have one enemy the less to battle with in public. It is almost unnecessary to say that no "Papist" need apply for anything under the present government.

You may as well have a little bit of gossip which is floating about here touching high legal functionaries. You must know it is said that Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, the Attorney-General under the late Whig government, was offered by his party a puisne judgeship in the Court of Queen's Bench in the room of Mr. Justice Moore, deceased, but that the Right Hon. gentleman not desiring to play second fiddle, declined, expecting (as the rumor goes) that Chief Justice Lefroy, who has attained a ripe old age, would "shuffle off this mortal coil" before the Whig government went out. Chief Justice Lefroy, however, persisted in living on; the Whig government, as all the world knows, went out very suddenly one morning, and of course, Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald went out with it. Chief Justice Lefroy, it is now said, is disposed to accommodate the present government by retiring on receiving a title, and it is arranged with Mr. Whiteside, the present Attorney-General, that he shall have the vacant seat thus created. This Mr. Whiteside is the gentleman who became celebrated in the year 1848 for his eloquent appeal to the jurors who tried Mr. Smith O'Brien for high treason. In consequence of a domineering and overbearing manner which he always displays, he is not a favorite with the Bar generally.

I regret to have to state that in the columns of your namesake in this country, the Dublin *Tablet*, there appeared last Saturday an article signed by Mr. J. E. Wallis, its proprietor and editor, who purchased the paper two and a half years ago, announcing his intention of discontinuing the publication of the *Tablet* on his own responsibility, stating that he is willing and anxious to act as editor for any person or persons who would be disposed to purchase it. A curious fact is stated in a letter from Mr. Ryley, the manager of the *Tablet*, which is embodied in the article, namely, that the paper had more Irish subscribers when it was published in London than at the time of Mr. Lucas's death, when it had been published for some years in Dublin. The decline of the paper is ascribed to its high price compared with other papers. It is stated, however, that though the *sale* of the newspaper had declined each year, both during the lifetime of Mr. Lucas, and subsequently, it did not loose its circulation or influence, inasmuch as owing to its high price, several persons were in the habit of joining for the purpose of subscribing for one copy of the paper, who would perhaps have subscribed individually if its price were lower. An offer has been made to certain subscribers to purchase the paper on terms which have not transpired, and if this offer is not accepted it will be publicly sold. It is to be hoped that some person or persons will come forward for the purpose of preserving so able an advocate of the Catholic cause as the *Tablet* has ever proved itself to be.

The Rev. Henry Grattan Guinness, the Spurgeon of this country, a minister, I believe, of one of the many sects which spring from Protestantism, called "Independents," delivered an open air sermon in the Rotunda Gardens on Sunday last, 18th inst. This Rev. gentleman, who is a religious enthusiast, very young and very thin, with a long pale face and dark flowing hair, and who is rather an eloquent speaker, gave great offence to the hard-faced "Elders" of the North by stating, with singular candor, at a Bible Society Meeting in the Rotunda last May, while observing on the position of the Protestant church in Ireland just now, that the only "religion" which was practised in the North was hating the "Papists;" and that the belief amongst the faithful in that part of the Island was that a thorough-going loather of the Catholics was all right both here and hereafter. This hard fact gave such offence that clergymen of the Protestant and Presbyterian churches wrote of him in the newspapers as "that inexperienced young man;" "the beardless youth just escaped from his studies;" and he was censured by grave divines for having given such great "scandal," which meant that he had the "pluck" to tell the truth without fearing the wrath of portly Parsons, or the consequences to the nerves of the aged spinsters by whom he was surrounded. To the open air service on Sunday last the working classes were specially invited by advertisement and placard. The numerous and respectable body of citizens included under that title did not respond however. There was not a working man present. Probably the Portabello Gardens, which were open at the other end of the town at the same time, and where three bands were performing sweet music, and divers entertainments going forward, had more charms for the sons of toil than the ranting eloquence of the Rev. Mr. Guinness. There was a large muster, however, of well dressed persons professing Protestantism in all its shades and varieties. The "People" were represented by a number of small boys, who, deeming it a luxury to be allowed to roam about these gardens, from which they are excluded on ordinary occasions, stood on their heads on the green sward, had trials of strength in shady corners, and disported themselves in the various ways peculiar to worldly minded and ungodly youths. The weather which was very fine when the Rev. gentleman commenced his discourse, suddenly changed, and a heavy shower having come on, the faithful, male and female, betook themselves with most unbecoming expedition to seek for shelter, leaving the Divine to pursue his discourse to the few who were provided with umbrellas, who stood out the entire "service," which lasted about three quarters of an hour. A large body of Police was in attendance, as it was thought not unlikely there would be a "row" if the working classes accepted the invitation. There was no disturbance, however, for all present, with the exception of a very few, were of the same way of thinking.

I regret to have to inform you that his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen, Archbishop of Dublin, is stated to be in such a state of ill-health as to cause some alarm to his friends. His physicians have ordered change of air and a total abstinence from the performance of his sacred duties for some time.

A line of packets called the "Shamrock Line" has just been established between this port and Melbourne, Australia, by John Martin & Co., North Wall. The second vessel on the line, the *Harriet*, sailed on the 20th July, and she will be followed by other vessels at regular intervals. The exemption from risk, and the saving in expense which must, necessarily, be the result of sailing direct from this port in preference to going round by Liverpool where so many poor emigrants are daily plundered, must be apparent to all, and it is to be hoped that Irish emigrants to Australia will avail themselves of this route in future. A very great facility is afforded to needy emigrants going by this line, from whom security will be taken for such portions of their passage money as they may be unable to pay when sailing.

A work has just been published by Mr. James Duffy, the enterprising Catholic publisher of Wellington Quay, entitled *The Catholic Psalmist; or, Manual of Sacred Music.* The work is compiled by Mr. C. B. Lyons, hon. member of the Pontifical Academy of St. Cecilia, Rome, the object of it being to popularize sacred music. It is published with the recommendation of the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen, who expresses a hope that it will "contribute to render it easy for the people to take a part in singing vespers, and to join in other public devotions." The manner in which the work has been got out is creditable to the publisher. A Grammar of modern and Gregorian music, by the same author, will shortly be published by Mr. Duffy. Two publications have been issued by the Messrs. Richardson & Son, Dublin: *Hours before the Altar*, and *Manuale officiorum quorandum ex ordine administrandi sacramenta excerptorum.* The latter work contains in English and in Latin all those portions of the Ritual requisite in the visitation of the sick, the administration of the last Sacraments, and the performance of the funeral obsequies.

Contrary to the expectations of every one the Dublin Police Bill, to which I alluded in my last letter, has been withdrawn for the present, Lord Naas, Chief Secretary for Ireland, stating when withdrawing it, that it was found impossible, regarding the rules of the House, to pass it this Session, but that it would be proceeded with next Session. This has been a great triumph to the Catholic party in Dublin, who were quite outrageous at the introduction of such a huge bare-faced sectarian "job." The general opinion is that the obnoxious Bill has been dropped never to be picked up again, and that Lord Naas' statement as to the intention to proceed with it next Session was merely made for the purpose of quieting the Irish Conservatives, who are very wrathful that such an inglorious termination should be put to their pet project.

A circumstance, unfortunately of rare occurrence in this country, took place here the other day. The Scottish tenantry of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant voluntarily came over in a body—about 250 strong—for the purpose of presenting him with a congratulatory address on his being a second time appointed Viceroy of Ireland and also to express their appreciation of him as a landlord. This address was read to his Excellency in the Presence Chamber at the Castle, into which thronged the brawny Scotchmen, many of them respectable looking men, all, comfortable and well to do. His Excellency subsequently entertained them at a dinner literally fit "to lay before the king," to which, it is unnecessary to say, ample justice was done. After the dinner his Excellency delivered a speech in which he thanked them for the compliment they paid him, and enunciated some excellent principles as to the duties of landlords towards their tenants, which many Irish landlords would do well to read and inwardly digest. A military display was improvised for the special delectation of the tenantry, who subsequently visited Kingstown, and witnessed the Regatta there.

Intelligence has just been received that one of the pilots who were committed for trial on a charge of having conspired to run the steamer *Indian Empire* on a rock near Galway Bay, previous to her trial trip to America (mentioned in my last letter), died suddenly, and that it is believed he committed suicide by taking strychnine. The deceased's name was Wallace.

Dubliner.

Maguire's "Rome."—Monsignore Talbot, who has just arrived in London, was the bearer of a very splendid present from the Sovereign Pontiff to Mr. Maguire—a handsome Portrait of his Holiness. Lord Carnarvon, a Protestant English Peer, on visiting the Roman Prisons the other day, expressed in the most emphatic manner his sense of the fidelity of Mr. Maguire's description of them. The first edition—which, by the way, was entirely sold in eight months—has been translated into Italian, and published by the first publishing firm in Florence. It has also been translated into German, and, we believe, into French. The energy of the member for Dungarvan seems inexhaustible—from Tyrone House to the Tiber his zeal is felt and feared by the foes of Catholicity.—*Nation.*

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

India.—China.—Parliament.—The business done.—Frequency of aggravated assaults on women and children in England.—The Djeddah massacre.—Old Clo' in Parliament—The Hudson's Bay Company.—New Caledonia Bill.—Cockney anxiety for the Queen's safety.—The Telegraph Squadron.

LONDON, July 24th, 1858.

The only satisfactory item of intelligence from India received since my last letter is that of the retaking of Gwalior from the lately victorious Gwalior contingent by Sir Hugh Rose's division. According to the accounts it would seem that the insurgents did not resort to their habitual manœuvre of abandoning the city as soon as the wearied British soldiers were within view. They made a stand on this occasion which is unparalleled in the history of their exploits since the commencement of the outbreak. They are reported to have fought desperately during four hours, at the end of which time they were routed and, it is said, dispersed. The Rhanee of Jhansi is said to have been killed. Oude was just as far as ever from being pacified.

The news from China also informs us of an exploit on the part of the British and French forces, and bears honorable testimony to the manner in which the celestial braves conducted themselves during the affair. Notwithstanding their bravery, however, the allied troops succeeded in taking the forts at the entrance of the Peiho. The French suffered severely from the explosion of a mine. A reverse on the allied side is also chronicled, and altogether there is an obscurity in Chinese affairs which I find it at present impossible to penetrate.

A great deal of business has been done during the week in both Houses of Parliament, though in general it is not of a very important character. The royal assent has been given by commission to a great many bills, both public and private. The Marriage Law Amendment Bill, which legalizes marriage with a deceased wife's sister, has been rejected in the Upper House by a majority of 24. The Reformatory Schools (Ireland) Bill was read a second time in the same House, and the India Bill a third time. A debate on the policy to be adopted with regard to the evangelization of India took place, and brought out the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Oxford, Lord Derby, and Lord Ellenborough. It is understood that the present government will not allow any tampering with the religious feelings of the natives. It is also the intention of the government to strike a decisive blow when the cool weather sets in, and Lord Stanley informed the Lower House that arrangements were made to that effect. The right of visit or the right of search, for fame calls the unpleasant right both ways, has come up twice or thrice during the week. The Chancellor announced that the United States had invited the British government to frame a proposition for abolishing the slave-trade, which would remove the difficulties existing between the two governments. In response to the invitation of the United States the British government had drawn up a scheme which, it is thought, will effect the desired object, and be unobjectionable to all parties.

The prevalence of repeated and aggravated assaults on women and children is so remarkable as to call for the attention of Parliament. Such a habit growing up among our laboring and trades' classes is fearfully eloquent on the results of our Protestant civilization. It is, however, a logical consequence. The egotism which Protestantism inculcates destroys the family feelings, on the part of the husband and father as well as on the part of the children. The "I" is made supreme by placing the right of private judgment above all other considerations. Catholicity on the contrary fosters the feeling of family affection, and we can proudly point to Catholic countries as those in which parental and filial affection is developed and cherished. Those who have been in America and England and have then visited France, Italy, Spain, Ireland, can appreciate the different results of Protestantism and Catholicity in this regard. The Secretary of State for the Home Department has promised to give his serious attention to this matter.

The Sultan has sent a Pacha to Djeddah, the scene of the late massacre of Christians, armed with full powers of life and death and supported by a considerable force. Government expects that ample reparation will be made by the Porte and I hope it may not be disappointed, but I should not be surprised if it were. He has, however, given Sir H. Bulwer a million of piastres for the relief of the persecuted Christians, and intends liberally pensioning the families of the English and French consuls.

The Jews Bill has been carried and "Old Clo" may walk into Parliament. Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald gave notice that the next Session he should ask leave to introduce a measure by which the benefits of the Oaths Bill would by extended to Catholics.

An interesting debate took place last Tuesday on the motion made by Mr. Roebuck that the privileges of the Hudson's Bay Company, about to expire, ought not to be renewed; that the legal validity of the exclusive rights claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company under their charter, ought at once to be determined by process of law; and that so much of the territory hitherto held by the Hudson's Bay Company as may be needed for the purpose of colonization ought without delay to be resumed by Government. The Hudson's Bay Company was fiercely attacked and as warmly defended. The debate was concluded by the withdrawal of Mr. Roebuck's motion. The Government of New Caledonia Bill passed through Committee on Monday.

Considerable anxiety is felt amongst the Cockney population with regard to the approaching visit of the Queen to Cherbourg. They are afraid that the "fee-faw-fum" monster, Napoleon III., will swallow up their little Queen.

The Atlantic telegraph squadron, consisting of the *Agamemnon*, the *Gorgon* and *Valorous*, and the *Niagara*, left Queenstown on Sunday morning for the rendezvous. Notwithstanding the general feeling of distrust generated by the late repeated failures, there are still advocates of the enterprise who are sanguine of an ultimately successful result.

W.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Regina Cœli.—The Prince of Oude.—Veley Pacha.—The Catholic journal, the "Deutschland."—A new publication.—The Church of St. Anne.—Interesting ceremony.—A monument.—Ecclesiastical retreat.—Our Lady of the Arts.—Churches lit with gas.

PARIS, July 15th, 1858.

No startling fact has happened to give a striking interest to the history of the past week and to take up the lion's part of my letter. It is necessary that correspondents should have a dull week occasionally which may give them an opportunity of getting rid of the less important items that have been sojourning in portfolios waiting an opportunity to see the light.

The *Regina Cœli*, the vessel which in consequence of certain circumstances that occurred on the coast of Siberia and that I have stated at the time they transpired, has become famous, arrived lately in the harbor of St. Nazaire. When it was known that she was entering the harbor an immense crowd collected to see the ship on which such a terrible tragedy took place. The ship's boat soon came ashore bringing Captain Timon and Dr. des Brulais whose letters on the subject produced so great a sensation. They were most enthusiastically received. Every one wished to give them a shake of the hand, and the remembrance of those] who came not moistened many an eye in the crowd When Dr. des Brulais was getting out of the railway, on his arrival at Nantes, a letter from the Secretary of State was presented to him. His Excellency therein informed the young doctor that the Emperor, as a reward for his noble conduct, and his firmness before the assassins, who, during two days and two nights continually threatened his life, has granted him out of his own private purse an annual pension of 1,800 francs, for the purpose of enabling him to finish his medical studies.

The young Prince of Oude who has arrived in this city has come, I understand, for the purpose of personally overseeing the execution of a mausoleum he intends erecting to the memory of his mother, the late queen. He has visited the Mussulman cemetery frequently lately in company with an architect. The young Prince has commenced the study of the French language under an eminent professor.

Vely Pacha, whose oppression of the Christians in Candia drove them to expel him from the island, has commenced an action for libel against the *Presse* on account of an article published in its columns some days since. The Turks are positively becoming civilized.

The *Gazette des Postes* announces that the publication of the *Deutschland*, a Catholic journal published at Frankfort, is suspended. The printing office had been closed, the official seals placed upon the locks, and the proprietor arrested.

The Catholic Archbishop, the Chevalier Lucas de Baraniecki, died lately at Lemberg.

A pious and learned ecclesiastic of the diocese of Nancy, the Abbe Benard, has just published an interesting little volume entitled: *Sacred History for the use of Schools and Christian families.* The author's intention is, as he himself says, to place a barrier before the *naturalism* which has invaded instruction at its very source. The book is published with the approbation of the Bishop of Nancy. It is certain of a most flattering reception throughout the country and will be a great source of benefit in the dioceses which border on Protestant Germany where, in the mixed schools, books of more than doubtful orthodoxy are put into the hands of children.

It is stated that the government has granted a sum of 140,000 francs to be applied to repairing the Church of St. Anne, at Jerusalem, and to restore it to the Catholic religion.

In Capennes, in the diocese of Amiens, there was previous to the first revolution a chapel dedicated to Our Lady of Pity. The Revolution destroyed it, as it did many other sacred things, but the statue of the Virgin was piously preserved by a family in the village, in whose house it has remained until the present day. Thanks to the zeal of the Cure it has been renovated and again restored to the veneration of the faithful. The ceremony took place on Sunday last and was of the most imposing character.

This fact reminds me that the people of the village of Apt are about to erect a monument to the memory of the venerable Abbe Beauchamp, who was Cure of the village before the Revolution. It is to the Abbe Beauchamp that the inhabitants of Apt owe the introduction of the potato into their fertile neighborhood. It would be impossible to give an idea of the zeal and charity displayed by the Abbe during the severe winter of 1789, in aiding his poor parishioners who were dying of hunger and cold. The Aptesian *Mercury* states that the erection of a monument to perpetuate the memory of the good priest is in contemplation.

The ecclesiastical retreat of the diocese of Paris is fixed for the 17th September, and will take place in the Seminary of Saint Sulpice.

Nine novices pronounced their religious vows, on Wednesday last, in the chapel of Our Lady of the Arts. This institution, of which I have given an account in one of my former letters, affords an asylum to the orphans of poor artists and literary men. They obtain there the advantages of a complete and excellent education which enables them on leaving the institution to embrace a profession which assures them an honorable existence.

After the example of several churches in Paris and in provincial cities, the new parish church recently built on the Boulevard de l'Hopital is lit with gas.

The Clergy of Bordeaux celebrated the other day the anniversary mass for the repose of the soul of M. Dupuch, the first bishop of Africa since the conquest. The venerable successor of Saint Augustin occupied an eminent position in the diocese of Bordeaux.

ACADEMY OF THE HOLY INFANCY, MANHATTANVILLE, N. Y.

The annual distribution at this Institution always attracts crowds of visitors, and more so this year than on former occasions. This Institution is situated on one of the most beautiful spots on Manhattan Island, overlooking the majestic Hudson. It has all the advantages of the country, and its proximity to the city makes it invaluable to the Catholic parents of New York, whose object is to give their children a Catholic education. Here they can visit their children once or twice a week and minister to their wants. When we say the Institution is conducted by the Brothers of the Christian Schools, we say sufficient to convince every Catholic that they may with safety place their children there. The Christian Brothers need no eulogy—their name is honored and revered by all, by the Catholic and Protestant.

At the last annual exhibition at this Academy which we had the pleasure of witnessing, it was truly gratifying to see the pupils acquit themselves with such precision. Their musical performance was excellent. A beautiful "Ave Maria" was sung with great feeling and effect. The exercises were varied and entertaining, comprising Speeches, Dramas, Dialogues, and Recitations. At the conclusion the Very Rev. Father Starrs, V.G., distributed the premiums to the different classes. He also made a few remarks to the pupils complimenting them on their success for the past year, and exhorted them to persevere for the future as they had begun. He advorted to the advantages those young boys were then enjoying under the excellent training of the good Christian Brothers.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

The screw steamship *Prince Albert*, from Galway at midnight on the 27th of July, reached Halifax on the 5th inst., and arrived at this port about twelve o'clock on Sunday night, August 8. She brings three days later news. A serious gale had occurred on the English coast which occasioned considerable damage to the shipping, though no disasters to American vessels are reported. The *Prince Albert* arrived off Cape Race in six days and some hours. Her despatches were placed on board a fishing smack, but for some reason or other were not forwarded.

The Salt Lake Mail has arrived at St. Joseph's, Mo., bringing later news from Utah. It presents no feature of special importance. Order and quiet are said to have been restored throughout the Territory, and the Peace Commissioners, Messrs. Powell and McCulloch, having completed the duties assigned to them, were on their way home. Gen. Johnston had issued a Proclamation prohibiting the soldiers and citizens from disturbing the Mormons or their cattle, and none of the troops were allowed to enter the city under any pretext.

The new Canadian Ministry, formed by George Brown, Esq., Editor of the Toronto *Globe*, resigned on the 4th inst. Parliament met on the 6th, when the Hon. Mr. Cartier, in connection with the Hon. John A. McDonald, formed a new Ministry on Saturday morning, the 7th, and, with the exception of Mr. Galt as Attorney-General for the West, Mr. Belleau as Provincial Secretary, and Mr. Sherwood as Postmaster-General, it is constituted the same as that under the late McDonald Administration.

A very destructive fire occurred at Waterbury, Conn., on the 6th inst., completely destroying the main building of the extensive brass and copper rolling mills of Brown & Brothers. The loss is estimated at from $70,000 to $100,000, only $20,000 of which is covered by insurance. The building is supposed to have been wilfully set on fire. At Manchester, N. H., on the same day, a range of stables was burnt, together with twenty-eight horses.

The Pacific Mail Steamship *Moses Taylor* sailed on Thursday last with a full load of passengers and the California mails. The low fare ($100 in the steerage) which is charged during July and August make them favorite months for going to California. The Frazer river excitement is also largely swelling the emigration. The Company will dispatch two steamers on the 20th inst., the *Star of the West* and the *Granada*.

The ship *Sparkling Wave*, of Boston, which left this port in December last, and has been lying for a great part of the intervening time in Havana, arrived on Saturday, 7th inst., *via* Savannah. Thirteen persons (including two captains, four mates, a stewardess and five seamen) have died of yellow fever from among her officers and crew, since she left this port.

Frank Leslie was rearrested on Saturday, to answer charges of libel preferred against him by Aldermen Tuomey and Reed. The Aldermen feel aggrieved at some wood-cuts and articles published in the last two numbers of his paper, and pronounce the same injurious to their fair fame and standing in the community. Mr. Leslie gave bail to answer the charges at the Court of General Sessions.

The adventurer, De Riviere, who, it seems, has followed Col. Blount and his family to Savannah, Ga., was on Wednesday arrested in that city, at the instance of Mr. Blount, but he was again discharged from custody. Both Mrs. and Miss Blount, it appears, still favors the pretensions of De Riviere.

The Health Officer of this Port makes an interesting report to the Commissioners of Health, showing considerable improvement in the management of Quarantine affairs, as exhibited in the decrease of fatal cases of yellow fever over former years, in proportion to the numbers admitted into the Hospital.

The Secretary of State has been notified by Minister Yrissari of the reception by him of the Nicaragua Treaty, which comes amended in articles 15 and 16. These refer to the passage of troops over the Transit Route, and to the introduction of forces for the protection of the Isthmus.

An important arrest of counterfeiters or manufacturers of bogus United States coin was made on Sunday, 1st inst., by the U. S. Marshal and his Deputies, De Angelis and Rynders. The parties had been suspected for a long time and watched.

The yellow fever is committing serious ravages in New Orleans. During the week ending on the 31st ult., *seventy* deaths out of a total of 193 were caused by this disease.

The returns of the Kansas election show a very large majority against the English proposition. In most of the districts the vote is almost unanimous against it.

The directors of the New York Central Railroad Company met at Albany and declared the usual semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable at the usual time and place.

The Washington *Union* of Saturday last has a long article in vindication of the Administration from the charge of extravagant expenditure.

The friends of Gerret Smith met on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at Syracuse, and declared Mr. Smith their nominee for Governor.

Persons afflicted with baldness should try JEROME'S HAIR COLOR RESTORER. It is said to restore hair where it had fallen off the head and was bald for years. It is not a dye, but restores the hair to its natural color and brilliancy. It is sold by nearly all the Druggists in the city. Principal office 175 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A good carpet is one of those things deemed indispensable in almost every family, and it is often difficult to learn just where a reliable and desirable article—price and quality considered—can be found. We are tolerably well acquainted with carpet stores, and cheerfully commend our friends to Mr. Donnelly, 98 Bowery, N. Y. He has a beautiful store, a fresh and well assorted stock, and is disposed to sell on fair terms; indeed, his experience and business facilities enable him to compete successfully with any other house. Call and see him when you want a good carpet. ap10 1y

Gentlemen that Shave, wanting a superior article, should purchase "VROOM & FOWLER'S" WALNUT OIL MILITARY SHAVING SOAP. Sold by all Druggists. JOHN B. VROOM, only manufacturer, 72 Cherry street, N. Y. ag7 4t

NEW YORK MARKETS.

ASHES—The demand is steady for both kinds; sales of 70 lbs. at $6 per Pots, and $6 12½ for Pearls.

BUTTER remains unchanged, with large receipts and accounts that more is coming. Eggs are literally "bad" and almost unsaleable.

COTTON—The market is dull. The sales are only 500 bales.

COFFEE—There is very little demand, and sales are insignificant. We only hear of 80 bags Java at 15c.

FISH—Dry Cod continue in good request, and prices rule steady; further sales of 1,500 qtls. Western Bank have been effected at $3 25@$3 50 for medium and large sizes. Mackerel are in moderate request at steady rates. Herring of all kinds are plenty and dull. New Salmon sell slowly at $24 ℔ bbl.

FRUITS—Raisins are in moderate demand; sales of 300 boxes Layers at $3 12½; 200 Bunch at $2 50; sales also of 10 cases Citron at 16c. Dried Fruits are selling at 6½c. for Apples, sales 5,000 lbs.

FIRE-CRACKERS—We hear of a sale of 1,000 boxes Canton No. 1, on private terms.

HOPS—The demand is moderate at 4@6c. for 1857s; Old are nominal.

HAY—A good demand continues for shipping, in part for the Continent, and prices are steady; sales of 760 bales at 45@55c. ℔ 100 lb.

HIDES—There is an active demand; prices firm; sales of 3,966 Buenos Ayres, to arrive from Europe, at 25c., in bond; 600 Matamoras at 19½c. less 3 per cent. for cash; 543 Brazil at 15½c., 6 mos.; 6,000 Tampico at 21@21½c., very few at the latter price.

RICE is quiet; sales of 200 tons at $3@$3 75 ℔ 100 lbs., as to quality.

SPIRITS—City Alcohol is selling at 52@53c.; American Brandy, Gin and Pure Spirits, at 33@34c.; New England Rum at 34@35c.; all time prices.

SUGARS—The market has become very quiet. 80 hhds. Cuba were sold at former prices. Refined are firm and active.

SEEDS—The market is rather lower and unsettled; sales of small lots at 8½c. Timothy Seed is quiet at $2 50@$2 75 ℔ bush. Rough Flax Seed is in limited demand at $1 50@1 60 ℔ bush. of 56 lbs.

TALLOW—The market is steady, the demand fair; sales of 5,000 lbs. prime at 9½c. Rough Fat is steady at 6½c., cash.

TEAS—The auction sale was attractive, and nearly all the offering, which was exclusively of Greens, found buyers at a shade easier prices.

TOBACCO—Spanish is more active, at a decline. Other kinds are quiet. Sales of 30 hhds. Kentucky at 8@12c. 467 bales St. Domingo at 12@13½c., for export; 263 bales Havana, 240 Sagua, 76 ceroons Ambelina, for export, on private terms. By auction: 50 hhds. Old Kentucky at $9 37.

Family Marketing.

The farmers are spreading a report that the potato blight has made its appearance on Long Island, and threatens to do much damage. There is reason to believe that these stories are gotten up for effect, to keep up prices. It is true there is some appearance of rot in several sections; but so far the late potatoes are not affected, and the probabilities are that the crop will be very large this year. Potatoes must keep low in price. $2 25 to $3 per barrel is now asked for potatoes, with an abundant supply. Tomatoes come in largely, but the demand is greater than the supply, and the price keeps up. The demand for this esculent increases yearly. The late rains have had a most beneficial effect upon the corn crop, and farmers say that the yield must be enormous. Nothing but an early frost can prevent it. The price of corn is coming down daily. Peaches from Delaware have made their appearance in market in small quantities. The supply of this favorite fruit as yet is mainly from the South. Price varies from 50c. to $3 per basket. Business in the meat market is rather better than it was. Fish also keep about the same rates. In poultry there is a prospect that we will have a large supply before long from the West of game unknown to our markets for some time. The game laws are now out of force in the West. The following is a *resume* of them from the Prairie du Chien *Courier*:

GAME LAWS—Grouse, prairie hen, or chicken, cannot be killed between the 1st of January and the 15th of July. Partridge cannot be killed between the 1st of February and the first Tuesday in September. Quail cannot be killed between the 1st of February and the first Tuesday in October. Woodcock cannot be killed between the 1st of March and the first Tuesday in July. There is a fine of $5 for each and every bird killed within the time prohibited, or for any one who shall be found in possession of one after it has been killed. Deer cannot be killed between the 1st of February and the first Tuesday in July without risk of incurring a fine of from $5 to $10.

A few Words about Crinoline.

Words by T. WALKER. Author of "CHING HOTI"— "A TALE OF WOE"— THE FICKLE MAN, etc.

1st. I've known young la-dies dress them-selves, in waist coats, coats and hats, In "pi - ca - dil - lies," "wide a - wakes," and "Al - bert tie cra - vats; I
2nd Big Ben was great-ly talk'd of, as a wonder in its way, But its size is nothing to the belles we now see ev' - ry day; And with

nev - er said a sin - gle word, which ev - er way they dress'd, But a - gainst the use of Cri - no - line I so - lemn-ly pro-test; We
whalebone, Cri - no - line, and air, I real - ly do not know The ul - ti - mate ex - tent to which they'll go, or ra - ther blow; For un -

must u - nite in put-ting down this fashion of the present time.
- lim - i - ted ex - pan - sion has this fashion of the present time.

3. Young La - dies now are all *great* folks, con - ceit they have a touch of And are real - ly get - ting quite *puff'd up*, thro' be - ing *made so much* of; They
4. Our house so qui - et once is in com - mo - tion ev - 'ry day, The go - ver - nor is sa - vage with the bills he has to pay, But the

keep you at a *dis - tance*, and show off with so *much air*, That we real - ly can - not suf - fer it, and I for one de - clare, I'll
girls dont mind a scold-ing, they sp - pear to take de - light In *blow-ing one an - oth - er up* from morn-ing un - til night; No

do my best to ri - di - cule, this fash-ion of the pre-sent time,
end of scenes like this are caus'd by this fash-ion of the pre-sent time,

5 If with my sisters Blanche and Kate I to a party go,
I'm always forc'd to ride outside thro' hail or rain or snow;
Their dresses each take up a seat, and in ev'ry instance yet,
I've reach'd the house to which we went, benumb'd and dripping wet.
There really is no bearing with this fashion of the present time.

6 Last Tuesday evening at a ball, to which I chanc'd to go,
I caught no end of pretty girls beneath the missletoe;
But could not get a single kiss however hard I tried,
Their horrid dresses kept me off, puff'd out on ev'ry side.
Confound the stupid Crinoline this fashion of the present time.

7 However on the other side, I call'd on Laura Grey,
Whose father is so very strict with all young men they say,
We heard him coming suddenly, I popp'd behind her dress,
And hid there upwards of an hour, and really must confess
I *rather lik'd* the Crinoline, this fashion of the present time.

8 As soon as he had left the room, I scrambled up in haste,
Aud tried to get my arm around my darling Laura's waist,
I could not reach it by a yard! which made me look quite blue;
I'm sure I need not say this kind of thing will never do;
We *must* resolve on putting down this *Nuisance* of the present time.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.

No. 51 Chambers Street.

THIS Institution has been established for the purpose of affording to Emigrants and others a safe place of deposit for their funds, to protect them from robbery and fraud.

It is conducted with the strictest economy—neither the Officers nor Trustees receive any compensation for their services. The entire profits belong to the depositors and will be divided amongst them, having due regard to the safety of their funds.

The last dividend was six per cent. upon all sums of $500 and under, and will be continued or increased as the profits may justify.

Bank open to receive Deposits, daily, from 10, A. M. to 2, and from 6 to 7, P. M.

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FELIX INGOLDSBY, 1st Vice-President, 46 Warren street.
JOHN McMENOMY, 2d Vice-President, 156 Bowery
TERENCE DONNELY, Treasurer, 85 Liberty st.
LOUIS B. BINSSE, Secretary, 38 Vesey street.

William Watson,	John Milhau,
John Nicholson,	Edward W. Tiers,
Andrew Carrigan,	Charles M. Connolly,
James Kerrigan,	James Kelly,
Hugh Kelly,	Daniel Devlin,
Charles O'Connor,	Cornelius H. Sheehan,
James Olwell,	Edward Bayor.
John P. Nesmith,	

PETER CRERAN, Accountant.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

IRISH EMIGRANT SOCIETY.

Office, No. 51 Chambers Street, New York.

IN consequence of the great number of complaints which have for a long time been made by immigrants, of frauds committed upon them in the sending of money to their friends in Ireland; and to aid and protect the Emigrant, the Irish Emigrant Society established a fund, deposited in the Bank of Ireland, upon which they draw drafts, payable at sight on any of the branches of the Bank.

Persons residing out of the city, by enclosing in a letter the sum they wish forwarded, with the plainly written directions to whom, and where it is to be paid, will have the same remitted.

There is this great advantage in purchasing the Society's drafts—that the Bank has a branch in each of the principal towns in Ireland, and thus the losses by discount, and otherwise, are avoided.

The Society will be thankful for all early and substantial information of any fraud, imposition, or outrage, committed on emigrants, and will endeavor speedily to apply a remedy.

ANDREW CARRIGAN, President

ROBT. J. DILLON, } Vice-Presidents.
HUGH KELLY, }
JOSEPH STUART, }

EDWD. C. DONNELLY, Corresponding Secretary.
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Felix Ingoldsby,	Cornelius H. Sheehan
William Watson,	Charles M. Nanry,
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THIS Institution is Catholic; the students are all carefully instructed in the principles of their faith and required to comply with their religious duties. It is situated in the northwestern suburbs of this city so proverbial for health; and from its retired and elevated position it enjoys all the benefit of the country air.

The best professors are engaged, and the students are at all hours under their care, as well in hours of play as in time of class.

The Scholastic year commences on the 16th of August, and ends on the last Thursday of June.

Terms:

The annual pension for Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending Linen and Stockings, and use of Bedding, paid half-yearly in advance, is	$150
For Students not learning Greek or Latin	135
Those who remain at the College during the vacation, will be charged extra	15
French, Spanish, German, and Drawing, each per annum	20
Music, per annum	40
Use of Piano, per annum	8

Books, Stationery, Clothes, if ordered, and in cases of sickness, Medicines and Doctors's Fees will form extra charges.

No uniform is required. Students should bring with them three suits, six shirts, six pair of stockings, four towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, &c.

nov17 REV. P. REILLY, *President.*

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THIS Institution, conducted by the Fathers of the Order of St. Dominic, is situated in the Southwest corner of the State of Wisconsin, ten miles from Galena, Illinois, and six from Dubuque, Iowa. It occupies the most healthy and picturesque site in the West.

The numerous Railroad and Steamboat routes in the West render it easy of access at all times.

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Board and Tuition per session	$80 00
Stationery and Books	7 00
Washing, Bed and Bedding	10 00

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my22 3m EDWARDS, LOCKWOOD & CO.

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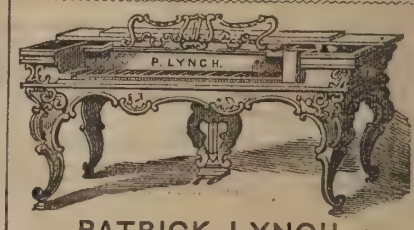

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